





## NEW YEAR HAMPERS

We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates:—

### No. 1 HAMPER—\$38.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Moet & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne.           | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port.            |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy.                               | 2 Qts. St. Julian Claret.           |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M.   | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.                            | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin.   |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's.         |
|  | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.         |

### No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Guisotart Champagne.                             | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port.            |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M.   | 2 Qts. St. Julian Claret.         |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.                             | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.                            | 1 Qt. Vio de Pasto Sherry.        |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.       |

### No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.                             | 1 Qt. Engrand's XXX Brandy.       |
| 1 Pt. Peppermint G.F.                                  | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry.         |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M.   | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port.                         | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret.              |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters.       |

Other Hampers made up to suit Customer's requirements.

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

TEL. C. No. 135.

HONG KONG.



## The Food of Kings

Court Physicians know the best and see that Royal Babies have the best. That is why Glaxo has been used with success in 5 Royal Nurseries. Only the best is good enough for your Baby, for he is not a King to you? Give him Glaxo, the food that contains everything that will build firm flesh, strong bone and a sound constitution.



**"Builds Bonnie Babies"**

W. B. LOXLEY & CO., Sole Agents

## Comfortable Smoking

**ARDATH 222**  
Oval Cigarettes



Drink more  
**Asahi Beer**  
it is  
refreshing  
and  
invigorating.

Sole Agents:—

**MITSUBISHI KAISHA, LTD.**

HONG KONG.

## Money and Markets

### HONG KONG BUSINESS REPORTS.

Business in Hong Kong yesterday, in rice, sugar and beans, included the following transactions:

	Per Picul.
Mai Lan Fan White Long Rice, 292 bags	\$7.68
Green Elephant White Long Rice, 415 bags	7.08
Red Hung To White Siam Rice, 397 bags	6.55
Green Bats White Long Rice, 400 bags	6.00
Black Seal White Brand, 1,500 bags	3.62
Green Double Peach White Long Rice, 100 bags	7.52
Red Seal White Long Rice, 200 bags	6.92
Green Horse White Long Rice, 354 bags	7.70
Red Horse White Long Rice, 1,424 bags	7.87
Kam Au White Siam Rice, 30 bags	7.22
Double Star White Long Rice, 150 bags	7.29
Double Flag White Long Rice, 530 bags	6.98
Black Seal White Broken Rice, 730 bags	6.05
Red Seal White Broken Rice, 2,000 bags	7.90
Red Seal White Broken Rice, 300 bags	6.53
White Rice Brand, 300 bags	2.90
Green Seal New Fashion White Rice, 454 bags	7.78
Black Seal No. 2 White Broken Rice, 173 bags	5.78
Red Seal White Glutinous Rice, 492 bags	6.75
Red Seal White Glutinous Rice, 47 bags	6.08
Green Anchor White Rice, 648 bags	7.78
Red Seal White Broken Rice, 585 bags	6.51
Sugar	Per Picul.
No. 18 coarse powdered sugar, 500 bags	\$6.98
No. 24 coarse powdered sugar, 100 bags	7.45
No. 21 coarse powdered sugar, 450 bags	7.48
No. 20 coarse powdered sugar, 100 bags	7.08
Manila Green sugar, 1,900 bags	5.68
Beans	Per Picul.
Nantoi Green Beans, 30 bags	\$7.50
Szeching Yellow Beans, 50 bags	7.30
Newchang Red Beans, 40 bags	8.90
Ching Yan, Black Beans, 70 bags	7.10

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Newchang Red Beans, 40 bags	8.90
Ching Yan, Black Beans, 70 bags	7.10

### CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at Canton market on Wednesday in rice, sugar and flour, were as follows:—

	Per Picul.
Chai Mee Native Rice	\$10.80
Kam Fung Yuk White Rice	9.05
See Mui White Long Rice	10.20
Green Horse White Annam Rice	10.20
Red Horse White Long Rice	10.32
Burning Sun White Long Rice	9.80
Three Marks White Rice	9.22
Red Seal White Brewer Rice	6.52
Green Seal White Brewer Rice	6.54
Red Seal White Brewer Rice	6.56
Green H. White Long Rice	10.78
Green Dragon White Long Rice	10.75
Green Anchor White Rice	10.60
Sugar	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered sugar	\$8.00
No. 3 coarse powdered sugar	7.60
No. 20 coarse powdered sugar	7.70
No. 1 Fine Granulated sugar	10.20
No. 1 Granulated sugar	9.40
Spring Native White sugar	10.30
Sang Mer White sugar	8.00
Flour	Per Bag.
Man-of-War	\$4.00
Silver Seal	4.10
Banana	4.05
Cheung Luk	4.15
Maize	3.95
Sword of Kwantai	4.25
Cammon	4.30
Cabbage	4.40
Dalton	4.50
Dog's Head	4.50

### CANTON KEROSENE OIL.

#### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	December 28th.
New Star	\$7.65
New Balance	7.45
New Hang Fook	7.20
New Eagle	7.10
New Sheung Hee	7.20
New Dalbreak	7.25

### CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	December 28th.
Water Works	\$3.50
Electric Power Co.	0.49
The Sun Co.	0.80
Sincere Co.	4.00
Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.	2.00
Canton Tramways	6.50
China Merchants S.S. Navigation Co.	4.90
Central Bank	4.90

	Opening.	Closing.
Dec.	23.25	23.35
Jan.	23.50	23.60

### CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

A telegram from Shanghai stated that on the 28th cotton yarn prices were steady. The Canton market recovered slightly from the slump caused by the Anti-Japanese Boycott. Prices have gone up by 20 per bale, for No. 30 and No. 18 yarns. Quotations for fine yarn were firmer.

Quotations in cotton yarn in 28th market were as follows:—

	Per bale.
No. 42 Five Sins	\$54.8
Butterfly	418
Fui Hee	508
No. 32 Pine Deer	466
Tin Koon	458
Double Horse	448
No. 30 City of Gold	322
Globe	316
Tin Koon	316
Good Harvest	307
Double Elephant	318
Man Clock	308
Shepherd	303
Three Stars	303
Fui Kwai	314
No. 18 Globe	297
Fui Kwai	293
Man Clock	293
No. 12 City of Gold	298
Peacock	298
Fui Kwai	274
Tramcar	274
Aeroplane	274
Pretty Damsel	285
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	282
City of Gold	282
Lotus Bee	282
No. 6 Lion	212
Hut How	203

### OVERSEA MARKET REPORTS.

DECEMBER 17th.

	Sugar.
New York, Dec.	2.08 cents
New York, Mar.	2.13 cents
New York, May	2.20 cents
New York, Sept.	2.30 cents
New York, Dec.	2.30 cents

	Cuban.
Java, Spot	13.18 guilders
Java, Dec.	13.18 guilders
Java, Jan.	13.18 guilders
Java, Feb.	13.18 guilders
Java, Mar.	13.18 guilders
London, Dec.	128.3d.
London, Mar.	128.6d.
London, May	128.9d.

	New York Raw Silk.
Crack Double. Extra.	\$5.15
Spot	\$5.02
Extra, Spot	\$5.09
Dec.	\$5.10
Jan.	\$5.08
Feb.	\$5.08
Mar.	\$5.07
Apr.	\$5.07
May	\$5.07
June	\$5.07
July	\$5.07

	Egyptian Raw Cotton.
Jan.	38.32 tallaris
Mar.	38.75 tallaris

	Shanghai Cotton Yarn.
Dec.	164.8 taels
May	160.1 taels

	Wall Street.
Steel	151 1/2
Anaconda	104 1/2
Shares dealt in 2,250,000	+1,000,000

	New York Raw Cotton.
Spot	20.50
Jan.	20.23
Feb.	20.24
Mar.	20.20
Apr.	20.25
May	20.19
June	19.83
July	19.40
Oct.	19.40

	Bombay Raw Cotton.
Broach, FG Apr.-May	381
Omra, F Dec.-Jan.	320
Omra, M Mar.	328
Bengal, FG Dec.-Jan.	278
Bengal, FG Mar.	285

### DECEMBER 18th.

	Osaka Cotton Yarn.
Opening.	243.90
Closing.	243.90
Dec.	241.70
Jan.	241.00
Feb.	237.70
Mar.	237.70
Apr.	236.50
May	236.80
June	235.70
July	235.70
Aug.	235.70
Sept.	235.70
Oct.	235.70
Nov.	235.70
Dec.	235.70

	Kobe Silk.
Opening.	138.60
Closing.	138.60
Dec.	138.60
Jan.	137.80
Feb.	137.80
Mar.	137.80
Apr.	137.80
May	137.80
June	137.80
July	137.80
Aug.	137.80
Sept.	137.80
Oct.	137.80
Nov.	137.80
Dec.	137.80

	Yokohama Silk.
Opening.	141.40
Closing.	141.40
Dec.	138.70
Jan.	138.10
Feb.	138.10
Mar.	138.10
Apr.	137.40
May	137.40
June	137.40
July	137.40
Aug.	137.40
Sept.	137.40
Oct.	137.40
Nov.	137.40
Dec.	137.40

	Osaka Sugar.
Opening.	11.91
Closing.	11.91
Dec.	11.15
Jan.	11.15
Feb.	11.15
Mar.	11.20
Apr.	11.25
May	11.25
June	11.25
July	11.25
Aug.	11.25
Sept.	11.25
Oct.	11.25
Nov.	11.25
Dec.	11.25

	Osaka Raw Cotton.
Opening.	62.95
Closing.	62.95
Dec.	62.95
Jan.	62.95
Feb.	62.95
Mar.	62.95
Apr.	62.95
May	62.95
June	62.95
July	62.95
Aug.	62.95
Sept.	62.95
Oct.	62.95
Nov.	62.95
Dec.	62.95

	Osaka Rice.
Opening.	23.25
Closing.	23.35
Dec.	23.50
Jan.	23.60

### LONDON FINANCIAL SAVINGS.

This is not the time for incompetency or old age to be in industry.—The Prime Minister.

If every foreman in a factory was a safety-first enthusiast, the task of dealing with the workers most prone to accidents would be greatly simplified. Safety work is not a hobby; it is a science.—Mr. G. H. Hopkinson.

Looking back, it must appear strange that English people who have been so instinctively interested in the proper care and use of dead machinery have shown ignorance and apathy in the wasteful use of human machinery.—Sir Walter Fletcher.

The purchasing power of the 120,000,000 of the United States is greater than that of the 500 millions of Europeans, and much greater than that of a thousand million Asiatics.—Sir Alberto Pirelli.

There is too much leakage from the Civil Service into private industry.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Having regard to the large surpluses in recent years, we consider that the time is overdue for a revision to the penny post.—Mr. George Terrell (National Union of Manufacturers).

Germany must be allowed to carry out her obligation according to the limits of her own resources. The standard of living of the nation must not be endangered by the country having to pay impossible amounts in Reparations.—Herr Stresemann.

The outlook for tramp shipping seems to be more favourable than it has been for some considerable time past.—Lord Kylsant.

What indication has any one of the leaders of the Labour Party ever given that he is adequate to manage any business at all?—Lord Birkenhead.

It is the height of folly to sell anything at an unremunerative price.—Lord Melchett.

### HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	December 27th, 1928.
B.K. Banks	\$1,305 buy.
Do. London	\$141 1/2 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$23 buy.
Marcantile Banks A. & B.	\$24 nom.
Do.	\$14 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$29 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$34 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$935 buy.
Union Insurance	\$160 buy.
North China Ins.	\$240 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$230 buy.
China Underwriters	\$230 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$230 buy.
Douglases	\$230 buy.
H.K. Steamboats	\$230 buy.
H.K. Tugs	\$230 buy.
Indo-China (Fr.)	\$23



## ROYAL ROMANCE



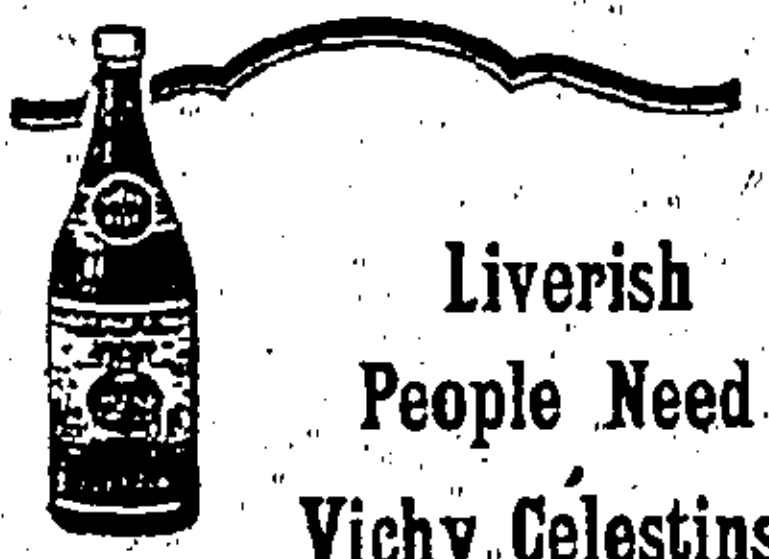
**DOROTHY GISH**  
**MADAME POMPADOUR**  
 ANTONIO MORENO  
 The story of History's  
 Loveliest charmer!  
**QUEEN'S**  
 SUNDAY AND MONDAY

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL.

Mr. CHARLES MACDONA  
 Presents  
 The MACDONA PLAYERS  
 in a repertory of  
**BERNARD SHAW PLAYS**

MONDAY, JAN. 7TH  
 "Pygmalion."  
 TUESDAY, JAN. 8TH  
 "Man and Superman."  
 WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9TH  
 "Candida."  
 THURSDAY, JAN. 10TH  
 "The Doctor's Dilemma."  
 FRIDAY and SATURDAY,  
 JANUARY 11TH and 12TH  
 "Mrs. Warren's  
 Profession"

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE'S  
 on December 28th at 9 a.m.  
 [7138]



**Liverish  
 People Need  
 Vichy Celestins**

VICHY CELESTINS is a natural  
 to function normally. Its gently  
 stimulating effect is welcomed in all  
 cases of sluggishness. It clears the  
 blood-stream from all impurities.

Vichy Celestins is very pleasant to  
 the taste, and may be taken at meals  
 either alone or mixed with light wines  
 or spirits.

The French Natural Mineral Water.

**VICHY-CELESTINS**

Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs,  
 Chemists and Stores,  
 or from the

Sole Agents:  
**The French Store**  
 Beaconsfield Arcade.

**WELCOME VISITOR**

at any  
 time in  
 every  
 household. Every  
 Bug, Flea, Beetle,  
 Moth, Fly, etc., dies  
 once it has come into  
 proper contact with  
**KEATING'S**

## MONEY &amp; MARKETS.

SHANGHAI MARKET  
REPORT.

ON THE QUIET SIDE.  
 METALS VERY DULL.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22nd.  
 There was not a tremendous  
 amount doing in any markets dur-  
 ing the week but the outstanding  
 feature was a very satisfactory  
 Piece Goods auction for Yuenfong  
 on Thursday which totalled 434  
 packages and constituted the  
 largest sale for 18 months. A very  
 good tone prevailed throughout  
 although Black goods were slight-  
 ly on the lower side but quantities  
 were rather heavier. Money ap-  
 pears to be tighter and is likely to  
 remain so until after China New  
 Year. Prices were not bad on the  
 whole and were just about steady  
 with the exception of some Han-  
 kow and Changsha chops which  
 have been abnormally high for  
 some time past. These slumped  
 rather heavily bringing the average  
 down to a good much lower than  
 the actual tone of the market  
 justified.  
 There was a very satisfactory  
 tone for Greys and prices kept up  
 and Whites are steady to firm with  
 the exception of Korean goods  
 which still remain on the weak  
 side.  
 Deliveries remain satisfactory  
 and Hankow and Tientsin con-  
 tinue to prominent in offtake.  
 Changsha merchants have requested  
 shipments to that port to stop for  
 the time being owing to increased  
 taxation and they prefer to wait  
 developments in that regard before  
 receiving further goods.  
 Kungping reports that they find  
 a steady stock inquiry at unchanged  
 prices. Szechuen has secured  
 further supplies, while northern  
 and Yangtze merchants are ready  
 to take Whites speculatively at to-  
 day's market level in anticipation  
 of early spring demand. There has  
 been a little forward enquiry in  
 White Shirts for March/April  
 shipment but very little interest is  
 shown in quotations for Italians.  
 Venetians and Twills. Clearances  
 are quite satisfactory.  
 During the past week the market  
 has been dull and featureless.  
 Prices of both Yarn and Cotton on  
 the local Cotton Exchange fluctu-  
 ated within a very narrow margin.  
 This also applies to American cot-  
 ton.  
 In their weekly report on China  
 Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J.  
 Spunt & Co. write:—  
 Our market may be said to have  
 been very quiet during the past  
 week.  
 Meagre demand from the interior  
 coupled with the drop in the prices  
 of raw material has led during the  
 week to an easier market for yarn.  
 Prices having declined some Tls.  
 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 from last week's  
 level. Business looked for exports  
 to different ports in China amounts  
 to 5,000 Bales in all.  
 The silk market continues steady.  
 There is quite a lot of inquiry at  
 somewhat lower prices but business  
 has been brought to book at steady  
 rates.  
 There is no improvement to re-  
 port in the state of the produce  
 market. Business continues to be  
 extremely dull and there is nothing  
 any interest to report.—North  
 China Daily News.

THE BOYCOTT IN JAVA.  
CHINESE CIRCUMVENTED.

Native merchants in the Dutch  
 East Indies and Siam have begun  
 direct trade with Japanese in-  
 terests because of the anti-Japanese  
 boycotts declared by Chinese middle-  
 men in these areas, according to  
 reports in the Tokyo vernacular  
 Press. Steamers of the Mitsui  
 Bussan Kaisha and the Osaka  
 Shosen Kaisha are reported to be  
 unloading at Siamese ports, despite  
 agitation by anti-Japanese or-  
 ganizations. Japanese representa-  
 tives in Siam have reported the  
 attitude of the Siamese authorities  
 as being entirely friendly to  
 Japanese trade.

JAPANESE BANKS IN  
TROUBLE.

Tokyo, Dec. 19th (U.P.).—A  
 disturbed financial situation in  
 Fukushima Prefecture was brought  
 to a head by the suspension of the  
 Fukushima Savings Bank and the  
 10th Bank in Fukushima City on  
 December 17th.  
 The two banks had a combined  
 capitalization of Yen 2,750,000, and  
 were the strongest in the prefecture.  
 They had been in bad cir-  
 cumstances for some time, and were  
 forced to suspend business for an  
 announced period of 30 days when  
 the Bank of Japan withdrew its  
 support this month. Four other  
 banks of the prefecture already  
 had been forced to suspend busi-  
 ness. Trouble with all the Fuku-  
 shima banks began during the  
 general financial panic last year,  
 and was aggravated by the recent de-  
 pression in the silk market.  
 The deposits of the 10th Bank in  
 January totalled Yen 15,800,000.  
 (Continued at foot of next column.)

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS  
PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY G.O.W.

ON 300 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather Report.  
 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.—Demo-  
 stration Programme.  
 7.45 p.m.—Evening Weather Re-  
 port.  
 8 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.—Evening Pro-  
 gramme. (Columbia Records).  
 "Poet and Peasant"—Overture  
 Grenadier Guards Band.  
 "La Ronde Des Lutins"  
 "Polonaise"  
 Mayer Gordon, Violin.  
 "The Jewels of the Madonna"  
 Intermezzo  
 B.B.C. Symphony Orch.  
 "Martial Moments"  
 Grenadier Guards Band.  
 "Ave Maria"  
 "On Wings of Song"  
 Squire Celeste Octet.  
 "The Creation"  
 With Verdure Clad  
 John Bonner, Boy Soprano.  
 "Popular Songs"  
 "Oh Kay"  
 Layton and Johnson.  
 "Summer Days Suite"  
 (a) Wood Nymphs  
 (b) At the Dance  
 Queen's Hall Orchestra.  
 "The Bronze Horse"—Overture  
 London Symphony Orch.  
 "Lohengrin"—Bridal Chorus  
 "Tannhauser"—Grand March  
 Columbia Grand Opera Co.  
 "Four Indian Love Lyrics"  
 Union Symphony Orch.  
 "The Jewels"  
 "The Faithless Men"  
 "Little Cattle, Little Care"  
 Norman Allin, Bass.  
 "Tannhauser"—Bachanale  
 Royal Philharmonic Orch.  
 "Rosamunde"—Overture  
 Halle Orchestra.  
 "Drinking"  
 "Song of the Flea"  
 Capiton Kaporojetz, Bass.  
 "Carmen"—Selections  
 B.B.C. Symphony Orch.  
 News Bulletin.  
 Dance Music.  
 God Save The King.  
 Close down.

COMMUNICATING WITH  
MARS.

PARIS.  
 If you must send a message to  
 Mars, send it in December when  
 the planet is only 37,600,000 kilo-  
 meters from the Earth, urges the good  
 Abbe Theophile Moreux, director  
 of the Bourges observatory, com-  
 menting upon Dr. Robinson's re-  
 cent attempt to send a radio to our  
 neighbour in the skies.  
 "Dr. Robinson sent his wireless  
 in October," the Abbe said, "and  
 why he chose that month I do not  
 know for in October Mars is  
 135,000,000 kilometers away where-  
 as in December it comes 38,000,000  
 closer."

In any case the astronomer re-  
 gards the entire business as fantas-  
 tic, nonsense, and as wholly un-  
 scientific.  
 "No one has yet shown that our  
 waves, short or long, have ever  
 been able to pierce the layer of air  
 which covers the earth," he adds.  
 Furthermore, there is no reason  
 for believing that the Martians  
 know or understand radio.

"If one seriously wanted to com-  
 municate with a neighbouring  
 planet, it seems to me that light  
 rays would be the most logical  
 means to employ, for both Mars  
 and the Earth are bathed by the  
 warmth of the same sun. But how  
 to employ them to attain the desired  
 object—there is a question."

"A project for the use of light  
 was advanced some years ago by  
 someone whose name I have forgot-  
 ten to reproduce on the plains of  
 Siberia in brilliant lights a well  
 known theorem of geometry.  
 Geometry, being the same every-  
 where, a blazing sign of this  
 nature might be discerned and  
 understood and replied to in kind."

"In order to have any luck with  
 such attempts, the experimenters  
 should operate under the most  
 favourable conditions, such as  
 when Mars passes relatively close  
 to the earth. In December when  
 the two bodies are closest, we see  
 Mars brilliantly lit by the sun, but  
 at that time, unfortunately the  
 earth is invisible to the Martians,  
 and our feeble signals would not  
 be seen. And if we wait until an-  
 other month, then we are so far  
 away that light signals are lost  
 because of the distance."

"But let us not despair. In  
 2,000 years our grandchildren will  
 be laughing at our ignorance and  
 having accomplished what we are  
 seeking by subtler means they will  
 be breaking in Mars, lunch in Sat-  
 urn and take dinner in the moon."  
 United Press.

but fell to Yen 7,600,000 at the end  
 of October.  
 The 10th Bank is the oldest and  
 biggest bank in Fukushima Prefec-  
 ture, and was established about 50  
 years ago. The bank reduced its  
 capital to Yen 2,750,000 from  
 Yen 5,500,000 last May.

## FENG REFORMING HONAN.

A VIGOUR LIKE MUS-  
 SOLINI'S!

NO SILK GARMENTS.

PEKING (U.P.), Dec. 15th.  
 Silk garments, the badge of the  
 well-to-do in China, have almost  
 completely disappeared from the  
 province of Honan as a result of  
 the efforts of Marshal Feng Yu  
 Hsiang, according to foreign travel-  
 ers in the province who have just  
 returned here.  
 During several weeks in the pro-  
 vince, much of which was spent  
 in the big cities, the foreigners de-  
 clare they saw only two persons  
 wearing silk clothes—both women.  
 Hundreds of persons carried cotton  
 badges on their arms, saying in  
 Chinese, "I agree to buy native  
 goods."

The foreigners were agreeably im-  
 pressed by the new administration  
 in Honan. Marshal Feng and his  
 subordinates are turning the pro-  
 vince upside-down with their re-  
 forms, the visitors declare, but are  
 giving the people something for  
 their money, and everybody is in-  
 terested in what is going on.

Beville At 6 a.m.

Marshal Feng is becoming more  
 strict than ever with his officials.  
 Every man and woman who works  
 for the government must be out of  
 bed by six in the morning, and any  
 man caught in bed after six for  
 three mornings may be sent to pri-  
 son. The officials get small pay,  
 smaller than in other provinces, but  
 they are being paid on time, the  
 visitors stated, and do not have to  
 spend much money on appearances,  
 as Marshal Feng discourages feasts  
 or luxurious living.

Interest In Mass Education.  
 Marshal Feng and his wife, who  
 has rejoined him in Honan, take a  
 personal interest in the progress of  
 the "mass education movement,"  
 by which common people of all ages  
 are taught 1,000 simple characters.  
 Marshal Feng instituted this move-  
 ment in his army many years ago,  
 and has encouraged it wherever he  
 has been in control. They are in-  
 terested now, too, in the movement  
 for encouraging the manufacture  
 of home-made cloth, to compete  
 with foreign cloth and make the  
 people of the province more inde-  
 pendent of imports.

The first real compulsory educa-  
 tion in China is being applied at  
 present in Honan, the visitors de-  
 clare. Every child between six and  
 sixteen is supposed to go to school,  
 but on account of the poverty of  
 many, the children who must work  
 are permitted to spend only an  
 hour or two a day in study. The  
 poorest people are being provided  
 with model tenements, which are  
 being constructed as rapidly as  
 funds are available. With every  
 group of new buildings is built a  
 hall where lectures of an educa-  
 tional nature are given.

At the entrance to every village,  
 there appear three huge mottoes in  
 Chinese characters, "Unbind your  
 feet," "Bob your hair" and "Stop  
 smoking opium." A determined  
 effort is being made to abolish the  
 use of opium, the visitors assert.  
 Some of Marshal Feng's soldiers  
 have decided to wage a fight on  
 superstition by throwing down and  
 destroying the idols in many large  
 Buddhist and Taoist temples.  
 Some of these were centuries old,  
 and village people have protested  
 vigorously. However, the soldiers  
 have the guns, and idols still are  
 being destroyed, it is declared.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELA-  
TIONS.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 15th.  
 Speaking at Peterhead, his con-  
 stituency in Aberdeenshire, to-day,  
 Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., who is  
 Private Parliamentary Secretary to  
 the Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
 Mr. Winston Churchill, made what  
 is regarded in some circles as a  
 significant speech on Anglo-Soviet  
 trade relations.

Explaining that he was express-  
 ing his own views, Mr. Boothby  
 thought that some persons contem-  
 plated with equanimity an indefi-  
 nite Anglo-Soviet breach and a  
 delay in the economic recovery of  
 Europe.  
 "It must be admitted," he went  
 on, "that Soviet Russia is a per-  
 manent post-war world factor. Rus-  
 sia is one of the richest countries,  
 offering a vast field for industrial  
 expansion. The first step in the  
 direction of resumption of economic  
 relations depends on Soviet Rus-  
 sia's assurance regarding its will-  
 ingness to resume relations, propa-  
 ganda and debts, while the next  
 step rests with British financiers  
 and industrialists."

He urged British financiers and  
 industrialists to visit Moscow and  
 verify the facts and situation them-  
 selves. If this were done, he said,  
 the forces working in the direction  
 of resumption of relations between  
 the two countries would increase on  
 both sides.

SOVIET PLANS FOR  
1929.

SQUARING UP TO ECONOMIC  
PROBLEMS.

NO MODIFICATION OF  
PRINCIPLES.

Moscow, December 10th (U.P.).—  
 Those at home and abroad who fore-  
 cast important changes in Soviet  
 policies as a result of the serious  
 economic difficulties recently are  
 shown to be false prophets by the  
 resolution of the Central Committee  
 of the Communist Party, just pub-  
 lished.

The Central Committee, at its  
 periodical plenary sessions, lays  
 down the "line" which Communists  
 in all branches of the Government  
 and the country's economy are to  
 follow. Its function is thus con-  
 siderably more important than that  
 of the Central Committee of the  
 Soviet Union, the nearest approach  
 to a national "Parliament" here.  
 To Outstrip Capitalist Countries.

The resolutions do not retreat  
 from the two major policies that  
 have been blamed for a good portion  
 of the Soviet Union's woes in the  
 past year:—

1.—They reaffirm that "the Party  
 must steadfastly and determinedly  
 continue its course in industrializ-  
 ing the country," remembering that  
 it is necessary "to catch up with,  
 and even outstrip, the capitalist  
 countries."

2.—They call for incessant war-  
 fare against the wealthier elements  
 among the peasantry. The guid-  
 ing principles in the village work-  
 the, declare, must be "Dependence  
 on the poor peasants, a strong union  
 with the middle-peasants, and a fur-  
 ther strengthening of the struggle  
 against the kulaks."

The persistence on the old course,  
 however, is not to be credited to  
 ignorance of the obstacles it in-  
 volves. The present resolutions are  
 perhaps chiefly significant for their  
 candid recognition of difficulties.  
 They summarise Soviet troubles at  
 the very outset as succinctly as any  
 foreign observer has declared:—

"The grain problem, the great  
 shortage of black metals and build-  
 ing materials, the goods famine  
 generally and the problem of re-  
 serves, the sharp halt of exports  
 chiefly because of the elimination  
 therefrom of bread, and also the  
 consequent difficulties with imports,  
 finally the problem of stabilizing  
 the currency—these are the chief  
 sectors of the economic front, upon  
 which must be directed special at-  
 tention."

There is an equally frank admis-  
 sion that the collection of grain is  
 being accomplished under the most  
 difficult circumstances and that  
 agriculture generally is an unsatis-  
 factory condition. Nevertheless the  
 Communist Party proposes to pro-  
 ceed on its chosen course, because  
 that, it believes, is the only way  
 it can stave off the return of  
 capitalism.

"The economic plan for the year  
 1928-1929," the Central Committee  
 declared at one point, "are within  
 our strength—but it is highly strain-  
 ed."

Expenditure On Industry.  
 Those plans call for a total ex-  
 penditure of 7,894,800,000 roubles,  
 an increase of 30 per cent. compared  
 with last year's budget. The invest-  
 ments in industry will be larger  
 than the year before—1,850,000,000  
 roubles compared with 1,330,000,000.

Recognizing the critical shortage  
 of manufactured goods as a prob-  
 lem that cannot be fully met for a  
 few years yet, the resolutions once  
 more declare against any diminu-  
 tion in the "tempo of heavy in-  
 dustry." But they do declare that  
 hereafter "funds must be expended  
 on a small front, so as to hasten  
 construction and shorten the time  
 when we can actually begin to ex-  
 ploit the new factories."

In relation to agriculture, it  
 is similarly admitted that the  
 "socialist sector" is still insignif-  
 icant. This refers, of course, to  
 the huge Soviet farms and peasant  
 "collectives." Maximum assis-  
 tance to this sector must be given,  
 it is indicated. At the same time  
 the utmost care must be taken to  
 limit the class of "kulaks" and  
 no make any poor or middle pea-  
 sants suffer in the attacks against  
 their wealthier neighbours.

The importance of improved con-  
 ditions in the villages is repeatedly  
 emphasized. Agriculture, the re-  
 solutions say, "is the food and raw  
 materials basis of industry," with-  
 out which the hopes of socialism are  
 doomed. Instead of reducing in-  
 dustry to meet the level of farm-  
 ing, however, the resolutions pro-  
 pose to raise farming to that of  
 industry.

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### NANKING AND MUKDEN CO-OPERATION.

#### DELICATE PROBLEM FOR JAPAN.

Tokyo, Dec. 17th (U.P.).  
Closer co-operation between the independent Government of Manchuria and the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China early in 1929 loomed as a probability to-day.

Japan, it was understood, will not oppose the programme as long as the Nationalists recognise the "paramount interest" which the Imperial Government always has claimed in the vast Manchurian domain.

Reports circulated in Tokyo this month state the leaders of the Manchurian regime in Mukden have decided tentatively to accept the Nationalist proposals for closer co-operation. These proposals, it is understood, would place general control of the foreign affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces, or Manchuria, under the Nationalist regime in Nanking, but would reserve control of Manchurian domestic questions—including financial—exclusively for the Mukden authorities, under Generalissimo Chang Hsueh Liang, the Manchurian dictator.

The situation may present a delicate problem for Japan, which repeatedly has announced in formal Notes she will not tolerate any disruption of the peace in Manchuria, and will defend her "paramount interest" there with whatever measures she may deem necessary. One of the questions in the past has been that of flying the flag of the Nationalist Government in Manchuria, a measure which Japanese officials on the spot have opposed and regarding which the Tokyo Government is understood to have advised Mukden to "consider very carefully."

The Tokyo vernacular papers quote an unnamed Manchurian leader as declaring that "a compromise between North and South China (that is Manchuria and the Nationalists) is inevitable, and there is no way for outsiders to check it."

Two Manchurian delegates, Wang Shu Han and Shing Shih Lien, returned to Mukden from Nanking this month and are reported to have carried terms of the compromise proposals from the Nationalists which the Manchurian regime now virtually has decided to accept.

One of the Manchurian conditions, it is understood, is that election of members of the Political Bureau and other committees for Manchuria shall be left to the discretion of the Mukden authorities over whom General Chang Hsueh Liang presides by virtue of his election as dictator by the Provincial Assemblies.

It is not unlikely the whole Manchurian question will come up for extensive debate in the present session of the Japanese Diet.

### JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA.

#### PLACATING POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

Tokyo, Dec. 17th (U.P.).

Failure of Baron General Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Saiyukai Cabinet now in power, to appoint a Foreign Minister for the present session of the Diet has caused widespread criticism and given rise to many rumours.

One report has it that Takejiri Tokonami, leader of the Shinto Club—a minority party in the Diet—is slated for the Foreign Affairs Portfolio on the basis of a secret agreement reached with the Premier and his Minister of Communications, Mr. E. Kuwana, who commonly is credited with being the financial bulwark of the Saiyukai.

Mr. Tokonami has just returned from China after a visit in Nanking, during which he conferred with leaders of the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic with a view to gaining a better understanding of Chinese affairs for debate in the present session of the Japanese Diet. Before his departure from Japan early this month he had a series of conferences with Mr. Kuwana, who was believed acting for the Premier, and announced he would decide the attitude of the Shinto Club deputies after a personal investigation of the involved question of Sino-Japanese relations "on the spot," that is in Nanking, where negotiations between Japanese and Chinese on the many questions at issue between the two nations have been under way for months.

The Government party has been attempting to strengthen its position in the Diet by obtaining the support of the Shinto Club members, some of whom have been among the critics of the Premier's China policy. It is now believed the Shinto deputies will refuse to support any motion of "no confidence" in the Government which may be brought forward, and the Shinto position party, the Minister

### CHIANG KAI SHEK ON DISARMAMENT.

#### WORLD WAR AND RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AS EXAMPLES.

An interesting address on the matter of disarmament was delivered by General Chiang Kai Shek before the members of the Central Branch of the Kuomintang in Nanking. A translation follows:—

"The success or failure of the people's revolution depends entirely upon the reorganization of the army and the Disarmament Conference. The World War lasted for four years. Millions of soldiers were mobilized but, as soon as the Armistice was declared, all the troops were disbanded and only a few remained in army service."

"In the Russian Revolution, 5,000,000 soldiers were mobilized but, after the success of the revolutionaries, 4,000,000 were disbanded within a period of six months. None of the revolutionary generals maintained their respective armies without authority."

"Now the success or failure of our efforts to reorganize our army and to disarm our superfluous troops depends on our ability to prove whether or not we are really anxious to disarm our army and on the desire of military leaders to sacrifice their commands for the sake of their country. Should this conference be a success, only 500,000 troops will remain in China after the next six months."

"The income of our country is \$450,000,000 annually. Of this sum we have to meet our obligations and only \$300,000,000 remains. With 60 per cent. of this sum we can maintain our national defences and have a standing army of half a million men and a strong naval and air force and do other work for the people."

"Should the various military leaders abide by the decisions of the Disarmament Conference, I am confident that, within three years, China will rid herself of imperialistic oppression and aggression and become a powerful nation."

"It is my sincere hope that all members of the Kuomintang will propagate the principles of the conference in order that the troops will understand and act accordingly. The foundations of the Kuomintang will thus be strengthened and no other party will be in position to fight to govern China."

"I am glad to inform you that Generals Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan are in Nanking and that they have expressed their preparedness to co-operate and make sacrifices in order that the revolution may be a complete success."

### WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

#### EXCLUDED FROM NO POSITIONS.

#### IN ARMY, NAVY AND POLICE.

Moscow, Dec. 1st.

The increasingly important role played by women in government, industry and every other branch of life in the new Russia has just been brought into strong relief on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the first Congress of Working and Peasant Women.

That gathering, in November 1918, was summoned by Nadejda Krupskaya (Mrs. Lenin), Olga Kollontai, Anna Artiukhina and other women Communists who are still active in the Soviet régime. The decennial anniversary, celebrated throughout the Soviet Union, was made an excuse for calling attention to the place of woman in the new Soviet society.

Many Centuries To Make Up.  
The change is far short of the ambitious goals set by the first Congress. The Russian woman has been accorded absolute legal and social equality with the man. She is excluded from no trade, from no government post, from no public duty. They are women in the army, in the navy, in the police, in the high official posts. Despite this liberty, however, she is still culturally man's inferior here—she has a good many centuries of handicap to make up. The achievement of a high post by a woman is still "news" even in the land of the Soviets.

But when one remembers the inferior status woman had under the Czars, the change appears almost startling. In the peasant villages, where in the old days women were almost chattel slaves of their husbands, they now have over 11 per cent. of the membership of local Soviets. In the cities of the Federated Socialist Republics the percentage is even larger: over 21 per cent. of the delegates to Soviets are women.

Presidents Of Local Soviets.  
In 1925, 174 women served as Presidents of local Soviets. Last year such posts were held by 641 women. Six years ago only 48 out of every 1,000 voters in peasant districts were women. Last year 224 out of every thousand who voted for Soviet delegates were women. In the cities shore women participate in the Soviet elections that men—507 out of every thousand in the Federated Socialist Republics, to be precise.

### SIR HENRY GOMPERTZ.

#### BAR'S FAREWELL AT KUALA LUMPUR.

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 18th.

In the Supreme Court this morning the members of the Bar gathered in the Chief Justice's Court to bid farewell to Sir Henry Gompertz, who is leaving the country for good on the 27th instant with Lady Gompertz.

Mr. E. A. S. Wagner, the senior member of the Bar, said that the Bar of Selangor had assembled there for the purpose of wishing his Lordship, as their retiring Chief, and Lady Gompertz, farewell, bon voyage and many years of happiness in all places and in all seasons.

It was nearly 40 years ago when his Lordship became a cadet of the Government Service and it was at Singapore that his career started. He later left for the Colony of Hong Kong and after serving in many capacities, notably that of acting Chief Justice for many years, his Lordship returned to Malaya bringing with him a considerable knowledge and experience of the habits, customs and language of that section of the people who might fairly be regarded as the backbone of the population of this country—the Chinese. That that knowledge had been of immense value in his Lordship's administration of justice in this country there was no possible doubt and it had been equally noticeable that his Lordship had shown an apt and ready appreciation and understanding of the customs and mode of thought of the many other races that formed the varied population of these States.

#### Three Remarkable Years.

The three short years which his Lordship had presided as Chief Justice had been remarkable not only for the "erudite exposition of the law on many occasions, for judgments, succinct and sound on all points but also for the amity and good feeling which had been so apparent between his Lordship and the Bar not only as a whole but also with each individual member of it. To the experienced or to the less experienced might he say to the novices in the art of advocacy and pleading his Lordship had always shown the same kindly consideration and patient bearing. This had been particularly appreciated by the younger members of the Bar. They, the members of the Bar, came of many races and belonged to different creeds, but they, one and all alike, would treasure many pleasant memories of the three years of his Lordship's administration. Concluding, Mr. Wagner said:—"My Lord, on behalf of the Bar again 'Good-bye' to you and Lady Gompertz and may good fortune attend you both always and in all places."

The Deputy Legal Adviser (Mr. R. C. Cussen) said that he would like to avail himself of the opportunity to express, on behalf of the Court officials and the staff, their great sorrow, on his Lordship's departure.

Replying Sir Henry, who was visibly moved, thanked them all for the kind sentiments expressed in reference to his wife and himself. He would always remember the happy days spent here and particularly the kindly courtesy of the people.

His Lordship then made his final bow to the Bar.—*Straits Times.*

### CINEMA NEWS.

#### "MADAME POMPADOUR" COMING TO QUEEN'S.

The story of Madame Pompadour, who has been described as history's loveliest woman, has been screened and will be shown at the Queen's on Sunday and Monday. The scene is France in the eighteenth century, and the story traces the life of Pompadour from her humble beginning up to the height of her fortune. Pompadour ventures out one night and enters an inn where she meets and falls in love with Rene Laval, a poor young poet. The picture has been lavishly produced and scenes of the court of Louis XV. with all its pomp and ceremony, are among the outstanding features of this picture. Dorothy Gish is the leading player and is supported by an excellent cast many members of which are English.

Similar increases in women's participation are revealed in the statistics for the co-operative organizations, trade unions, Communist Party cells, etc.

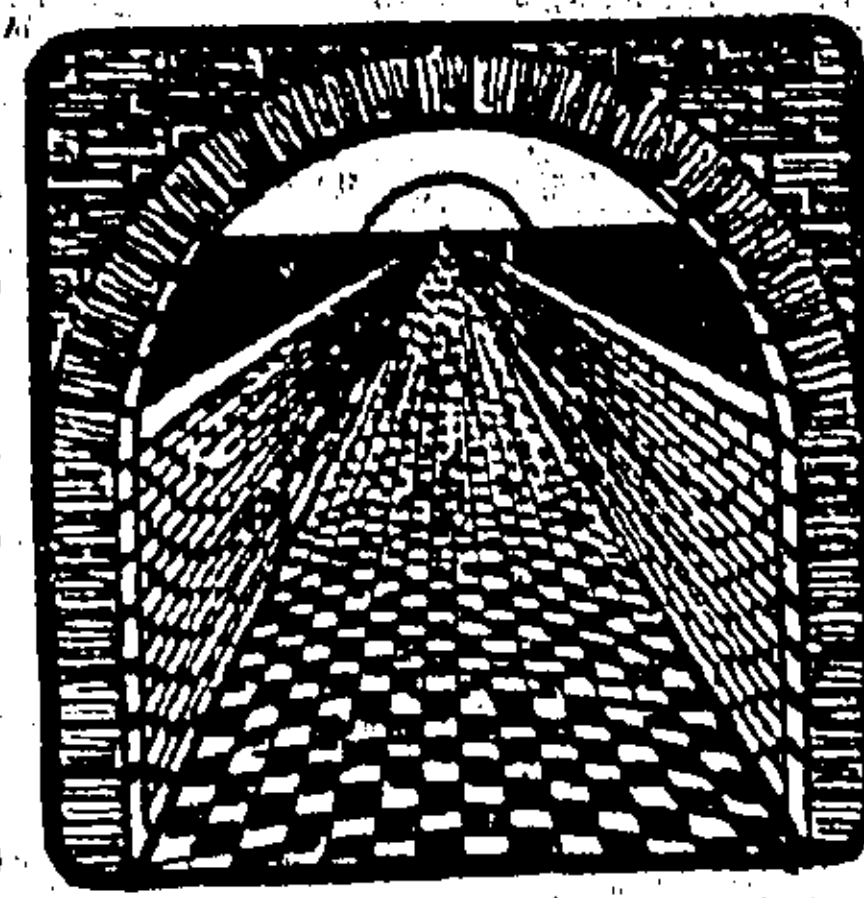
In Industry.  
In the whole of Soviet industry, women workers constitute 29 per cent. of the total employees, being concentrated chiefly in the rubber, tobacco and textile industries, in all of which they represent more than half the number of workers.

As part of the price of the new freedom perhaps more and more women are seeking work but are unable to find it. The official figures of unemployment show that 40 per cent. of those seeking work are women. They also reveal that on the average it takes an unemployed woman 12 months to find a job, whereas it takes a man an average of six months.

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## Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

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THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED TO-DAY GIVES A FULL ACCOUNT OF HOW THE COLONY SPENT THE FESTIVAL. BUSINESS WAS GOOD AND THE DAY ITSELF WAS CELEBRATED AS HEARTILY AS EVER. A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS SPORTS FIXTURES IS GIVEN.

A paper giving an exhaustive analysis of the proposal to obtain a vehicular ferry between Hong Kong and Kowloon was laid on the table at the last Legislative Council meeting, and is reprinted for the benefit of our readers.

Our Canton correspondent reports that the long-delayed induction of General Chen Ming Shu as Chairman of the Political Council of Kwangtung has duly taken place amid the usual felicitations. A review of Kwangtung's economic situation was made by the General. Having installed General Chen, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin intends to make yet another trip to Nanking.

Cables from the North describe the signing by Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang of the Tariff Treaty between Britain and China which also amounts to a de jure recognition of the Nationalist Government. The British Minister was given a great welcome at Nanking and was there received by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The events in Nanking mark the beginning of a new phase in Sino-British relations and the course of affairs during the next months will be watched with the keenest interest by all British people who have a stake in the Far East. To these the summary of the news by the WEEKLY PRESS will prove of the greatest assistance in keeping in touch with the Far Eastern situation as it develops.

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SERIOUS BOILER  
EXPLOSION.THREE CANTON BUILDINGS  
DEMOLISHED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Dec. 27th.

A serious explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at about two o'clock when the big steam boiler at the Chung Wah Medicated Cotton Factory, No. 60, Fook Tsai Street, burst, instantly killing one man, a cook, and seriously injuring three others. The shock was so terrific that the entire factory, a three-story building, collapsed and brought down the two buildings on either side. On the right side of the factory was the Man Lung Boiling Water Company and on the left side the Man Lung Vehicle Shop. Both of these buildings came down without the slightest warning, burying proprietors and foks under a mass of bricks and timbers. The explosion shook the entire neighbourhood and the second sub-police station of the 5th Police District, which is immediately behind the factory, the windows were broken and warders and prisoners were thrown to the ground. Pedestrians near the factory were also thrown to the ground.

Subsequent investigation showed that the explosion was due to a defect in the steam gauge. The fireman was continually stoking up not knowing that the gauge was not registering the pressure in the boiler. Moreover, the safety valve was also "out of commission." The result was that the pressure increased until all of a sudden, the boiler exploded, sending steam and broken iron in every direction. The cook of the factory who happened to be stoking the boiler with coal at the time was instantly killed. The stairs leading from the ground floor to the first floor which were close to the boiler were shattered, so that the foks on the first and second floors had their escape cut off. Immediately after the explosion the building began to collapse. Those on the first and second floors had to jump out into the street below. They barely escaped with their lives and all were badly injured. Just after the last landed in the street the whole building fell.

The Chung Wah Medicated Cotton Factory was a prosperous enterprise, run by a group of Japanese returned students under the leadership of Mr. Yee Pui Chung. It was started last June and was doing good business. No estimate could be obtained as to the loss, but it is thought to be in the neighbourhood of \$8,000.

The Police and the Fire Brigade were summoned and the dead and injured were rapidly extricated from the heaps of fallen bricks and beams. Three seriously injured men are in hospital, but there is not much hope of their recovery.

## OFF TO NANKING.

MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN STARTING  
IN DAY OR TWO.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Dec. 27th.

At the urgent request of Chiang Kai Shek and Yen Hsi Shian, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin is to participate in the Army Reduction Conference to open at the capital on January 1st. The Marshal has already sent a representative to Hong Kong to book a passage for Shanghai by the first steamer leaving for the North. The Marshal is expected to leave here for Hong Kong tomorrow or the next day. He will, as far as can be learned now, be accompanied by his chief secretary, Mr. Tang Ka Yin. General Tang Shih Tang, the present Garrison Commander of Canton, will be his deputy in Canton for military affairs. In conversation with the local pressmen the Marshal said that he does not know how long he will have to stay in Nanking. But it is his intention to return to Canton as soon as he can. "Army reduction in the Liang Kwang Provinces," he said, "will be discussed at the coming Conference. Everything must be in agreement with Nanking."

## A HEAVY SACK.

DOCKYARD THIEF  
SENTENCED.

A Chinese was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Major C. Willis at the Central Magistracy yesterday for "receiving" a quantity of brass rivets, filings, and lead. The defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective who noticed the defendant carrying a small sack which appeared very heavy for its size. He stopped the man and on asking about the contents was told that it was rice. The detective demanded to see the rice, and found instead brass rivets and filings. On the way to the Central Police Station the defendant told

CANTON'S ODDEST  
PROCESSION.IN PURSUIT OF HEALTH:  
FUNERAL, WEDDING, WAR  
AND SCIENCE SYMBOLS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Dec. 27th.

As part of the campaign for better health hundreds of thousands of people paraded through the principal thoroughfares of the city this afternoon. They represented every walk of life, from Government officials down to street sweepers and sewage cleaners. They carried all sorts of flags, banners, cartoons and the like. In fact the parade was so heterogeneous that one part looked exactly like a marriage procession, another part like a funeral procession. Still another part looked like detachment of soldiers off to the front, for they were carrying rifles and marching in battle formation. Military bands, Chinese marriage music, elaborate bridal designs, huge paper snakes, bed bugs, rats, mosquitoes, disease germs and a hundred and one other grotesque paper figures, huge paper automobiles, garbage cans mounted on hand wagons, and many other strange things were all on display. Thousands of students and Police also participated in the procession. The parade was so long that it took nearly an hour for it to pass a given point.

Dr. Hoh Chi Chang, chief of the Canton Municipal Bureau of Health, carried a big broom and tried to sweep the streets at the head of the parade, to show how it should be done. A number of men were dressed up as ultra-modern flappers, and evoked much laughter from the thousands of spectators on either side of the maloes.

ANOTHER CANTON  
FUGITIVE.KIDNAPPING OF A VILLAGE  
DOCTOR.

## A DIFFICULT CASE.

Extradition proceedings opened at the Central Magistracy yesterday on request from Canton in respect of a man named Lo Teoi. The man is wanted on a charge of kidnapping a doctor of Shek Tai village in Kwangtung and holding him for ransom.

In outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy said that the incident occurred on August 20th of this year. A man named Kan Man, who was a caretaker of a temple in the village, was requested by Lo Teoi to hand over the keys of the temple and to come round himself the following day. On his arrival, the caretaker found armed men inside the temple and he also observed the village doctor being taken there later. The caretaker was silenced with threats, and nothing was heard of the doctor until his wife received a letter demanding money for his ransom.

A nephew of the kidnapped man commenced negotiations. After much haggling with the gang and the payment of a sum of \$1,000 the doctor was returned to his family, the kidnappers taking the precaution to blindfold him during the initial stage of his journey home. It was also mentioned that the kidnapped man was in a bad way after the privations he had to undergo.

Acting Sub-Inspector Carey gave evidence of the arrest of the defendant in Hollywood Road under a warrant. Evidence of the pick-up of the defendant at an identification parade was given by Mr. T. Murphy, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence.

At the conclusion of the evidence, his Worship adjourned the proceedings for a fortnight to enable two witnesses mentioned by the defendant to be summoned from Canton. Mr. Lindsell informed the nephew of the victim that the evidence of the kidnapped man was very essential to the case, and he was directed to do all he can to produce the man at the next hearing on January 10th. In the meantime the defendant was formally remanded for one week.

The detective that he found the metal in the hollow of a bamboo pole which he had picked up in the street. He took the detective to his house, where he produced the bamboo pole, which had been hollowed out.

Enquiries were then set afoot and the metal was traced to the Royal Naval Yard. It was discovered that the defendant had once been employed in the Naval Yard as a hospital cook but had used the ambulance for smuggling purposes. Pieces of lead were concealed on top of the ambulance, and thus a free passage through the gates was obtained.

The defendant admitted all this when charged at the Police Station

THE LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.\$85,000 SUPPLEMENTARY  
ESTIMATES APPROVED.SIX NEW ORDINANCES ALSO  
PASSED.

Supplementary items totalling \$85,734 were approved at the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council held yesterday afternoon.

A sum of \$800 was approved for medical treatment for Lance-Sergeant McMahon, who was dangerously wounded by a gang of gunmen at West Point.

Also included in the supplementary estimates was an extra \$6,300 which the P.W.D. had required for a short wave transmitter.

Six Ordinances Passed Final  
Reading.

At the conclusion of the Finance Committee meeting, the Legislative Council heard the second and third reading of the six new Ordinances proposed by the Attorney-General (Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C.).

All of the six new Ordinances were passed without discussion. They were: An Ordinance to amend the Larceny Ordinance of 1935; an Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1890; an Ordinance to amend the law with respect to the carriage of goods by sea; an Ordinance to protect the registered proprietor of any design registered in the United Kingdom; an Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and an Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916.

## His Excellency Thanks Members.

At the conclusion of the meeting, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government said that the meeting would adjourn sine die and when members re-assembled for the next meeting, they would have Sir Cecil Clementi back with them. He took the opportunity of thanking members for the assistance they had rendered him during the time he had held his present office, and wished them all a Happy New Year.

Those present at the meeting were: H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, and the Hon. Mr. E. D. F. Beith, and Mr. R. H. Butters (Deputy Clerk of Council).

BRIGHTENING KOWLOON  
PLAYGROUND.

## PONY HAS A "LOOK SEE."

Mr. A. E. Greenway, of No. 2, Pratt Buildings, Kowloon, who owns a pony, was summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for turning the animal loose in Chatham Road on the morning of December 9th.

The defendant pleaded that the animal had broken loose.

The Magistrate intimated to Sergeant Ellis, the prosecuting officer, that it would be necessary to prove either that the pony had been "turned loose" or that it was a case of negligence on the part of the defendant.

Sergeant Ellis replied that they could not prove that the animal had been turned loose as it was only seen straying in Chatham Road.

The Magistrate remarked that if it could not be proved that the pony was habitually in the roadway, or that it had been "turned loose," the case did not come under the section on which the charge had been based.

The Indian constable who caught the offending pony said that he had also seen it on the roadway in Chatham Road on December 7th and 8th. He had been told to catch the animal by some European ladies who were taking their children to the playground.

The Magistrate remarked that it appeared that the police had received a complaint that the pony was loose and sent the constable there. Sergeant Ellis agreed that it was so.

The defendant said that it was a difficult pony to tie up; but he had sent it to Fanning.

The Magistrate decided to dismiss the summons remarking that he could not find the offence proved. The Police had, however, done what they wanted—got rid of the pony—Mr. Greenway, having obliged them in that respect.

NO RABIES IN THE  
COLONY?LAST CASE REPORTED A  
YEAR AGO.FATE OF DOGS RETURNED  
FROM HOME.

That no cases of dogs suffering from rabies had been reported to the Medical Authorities since December 13th, 1927, was the astonishing statement made by Mr. G. R. Sayer at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon.

That the statement came as a surprise was obvious when one recalls the strict watch which is still being maintained over our dogs in Hong Kong. The Police have even been given an order to shoot any dog found in the street without a muzzle.

In asking the following questions relative to rabies and rabid animals, Mr. J. P. Braga said that he had been specially asked by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to put those questions to the Board. He asked: How long is it since the last case of rabies was officially reported to the Sanitary Department as occurring in the Colony?

Mr. Sayer: The last case was confirmed on December 13th, 1927.

Mr. Braga: Have any dogs suspected of the disease been proved to be rabid?

Mr. Sayer: None since the last case.

## How Dogs Get Tick Fever.

Arising out of the replies to his question, Mr. Braga said that he had no observation to make. He said that suspected dogs were generally sent to the Mufukok Dogs' Home, and when they were returned to their owners, they seemed immediately to die of tick fever. He asked the Board to look into the matter. Mr. Sayer said that he would make enquiries.

Those present at the meeting were: Mr. G. R. Sayer (President), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Dr. S. C. Ho, Dr. G. W. Pope (M.O.H.), Dr. S. W. Tso, the hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E., and Mr. J. Watson (Secretary).

SCHOOLBOY AND A  
MOTOR-CAR.TRIP ROUND THE ISLAND  
WITH FRIENDS.

## SEQUEL IN COURT.

The adventures of a Chinese schoolboy with a public motor car were related before Major C. Willis at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon during the hearing of a heavy list of traffic summonses held over the Christmas holiday.

Wong Kai Wing, the ambitious youngster, according to a statement made by the prosecutor, went to the motor-car stand in Pedder Street on December 13th and, on the pretence that he was in possession of a driving licence, induced the driver of car No. 529 to give him charge of the vehicle for a number of hours for a run aged between them.

The next thing the youth did was to look round for his friends and he took a number of them for a trip round the island. Disaster overtook him during his long ride for in rounding a curve on the wrong side in Macdonnell Road the vehicle collided with the car of the Cuban Consul. Both vehicles were damaged.

An application had been previously made by the youth for a licence, but it was refused as he was too young.

The question of compensation for the damage done to the motor car came up after his Worship had fined the defendant \$25 for negligent driving, and a further \$10 for driving without a licence. The defendant agreed to compensate the Cuban Consul as well as the owner of the public car and he was directed to settle with them.

## Obstructed Five Times.

Among the many summonses for causing obstruction were five counts against one man, a Chinese who received a driving licence in July and was in charge of public car No. 527. Defendant pleaded guilty on all counts and was fined \$5 for each offence.

## Double The Fine For A Loiterer.

The driver of public vehicle No. 1487 was also charged with obstruction. He had been ordered by a traffic officer to keep away from the entrance to the Hong Kong Hotel, but no sooner had the officer moved than the man came back to the same place. Defendant was fined \$10.

## 30 Miles An Hour!

In charging the driver of public car No. 605 for speeding, a European Sergeant stated that he had difficulty in catching up with the defendant. The man was observed passing the Star Ferry Station in Connaught Road at a speed of 30 miles an hour, but it was not until the Police Club in Happy Valley was reached that the man gave up the race with the officer, following on a motor-cycle. The case was

GEN. CHIANG AND  
SIR M. LAMPSON.BRITISH RECOGNITION  
CEREMONY.THREE MILES OF ROAD  
LINED WITH TROOPS.

Descriptions of the ceremony in Nanking when Sir Miles Lampson presented his credentials as British Minister, to General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the State Council, thereby expressing Great Britain's formal recognition of the Nationalist Government, show that everything possible was done to make the occasion impressive by the Chinese not less than by the British.

Negotiations for the new Commercial Treaty came to an end, and the Treaty was signed at 1.10 a.m. on Thursday. Eight hours later, the British Minister was proceeding in state to the headquarters of the Nationalist Government to call officially upon General Chiang Kai Shek.

Special motor-cars had been sent by the Chinese Foreign Office to the British Consulate where Sir Miles Lampson was staying, and the procession was headed by a large yellow pilot car labelled "The British Minister is coming." Behind this, in this first car, Sir Miles Lampson with the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Y. L. Tong, who had been sent to escort him. Next, after the Minister's car, came one containing Mr. H. H. Fox, British Commercial Counsellor, with the Chinese Master of Ceremonies. In the next car came Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, British Consul-General in Nanking, and Captain O'Neill of H.M.S. Suffolk. Then Mr. Stenardale Bennett, the Minister's Secretary, and Mr. J. W. L. Davidson, acting Chinese Secretary, followed in another car, and lastly, Commander Simeon of H.M.S. Suffolk. All the party, of course, were in full official uniform with decorations.

From the British Consulate to the headquarters of the Nationalist Government, a distance of three miles, the whole road was lined on both sides with soldiers and police standing at attention at intervals of a few paces. In the space outside headquarters, three guards of honour were drawn up, looking very spruce.

On entering the building, Sir Miles Lampson was entertained for a few moments in an anteroom, and then went straight into the big hall where General Chiang Kai Shek was waiting to receive him, with further guards of honour and all the Chinese Ministers and notable personages drawn up in ranks on each side of the hall. Apart from the formal expression of sympathy with the King's illness, the Chinese one and all made very particular inquiries as to His Majesty's progress, and showed themselves most sympathetic.

## Road Lined With Troops.

While the ceremony of recognition was taking place, H.M.S. Suffolk fired a salute of 21 guns, which was immediately returned by the Chinese flagship of Admiral S. K. Chen, who had come to Nanking specially for the occasion. This ceremony of firing the guns also implied mutual recognition of each nation's flag.

## Farewell Salutes.

The usual light refreshments followed the ceremony in the big hall, and later in the morning, Sir Miles Lampson and his staff were entertained by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at a big lunch, at which the other foreign envoys who are in Nanking negotiating treaties with Dr. Wang, were also guests.

After lunch the British Minister went across the Yangtze in H.M.S. Cockchafer, flying his own flag. This is a Union Jack with the Royal arms in the centre. It is interesting to mention that this flag was made on board H.M.S. Suffolk and presented to the Minister as a souvenir of the occasion. During the passage across the river, the Suffolk and Admiral Chen's flagship each fired a salute of 17 guns for the Minister; after which the Suffolk fired a further salute of 17 guns in honour of Admiral Chen.

On arriving at Pukow, Sir Miles Lampson left by train for Peking; thus ended a memorable day.—North China Daily News.

## THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

## 81 CASES LAST WEEK.

According to the returns of the Medical Officer of Health there is no diminution of the small-pox epidemic.

Last week's recorded cases numbered 81 and there were 22 fatalities. Of these 13 were from Victoria, 67 from Kowloon and one from Shaikwan. For the three days ending on Wednesday there were 12 cases from Kowloon and 2 from Victoria. All the patients were Chinese, except one Japanese.

Other cases of notifiable disease last week were: Enteric (1 fatality); 1 puerperal fever (fatal); 1 death from influenza. During the Christmas holiday period there were besides the small-pox cases one of diphtheria (British) and 1

## AFTER THE "BALL"

REPAIRS  
TO  
SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Special attention is given to this very necessary Service. Rackets are restrung at short notice and all kinds of repairs to Golf Clubs quickly and efficiently executed.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

New Works by  
Composer of "In a  
Monastery Garden"

Columbia  
New  
Records

Albert W. Ketelbey's Latest —  
"BY THE BLUE HAWAIIAN WATERS"  
and "JUNGLE DRUMS — PATROL"  
by the GRENADIER GUARDS BAND  
Just Out-Record No. 9411 — 12 inch

The  
Anderson  
Music Co. Ltd.

Five Kings?

Yes—  
when the fifth is  
"KING GEORGE IV."

SOLE AGENTS:  
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.  
TEL. C. NO. 135. HONG KONG



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION  
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA  
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.  
HONG KONG STATION.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1929, and  
until Further Notice, Mr. S.  
LACK will be in Charge of the above  
Company's Station at Hong Kong.  
E. A. LEGGATT,  
Superintendent. [7151]

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.  
4th JANUARY, 1929.

MEMBERS OF ST. GEORGE'S  
SOCIETY requiring Further  
Tickets for the BALL are requested to  
apply to S. T. BUTLIN, c/o LINDSAY  
& DAVIS, on or before the 31st  
JANUARY, 1929. [7149]

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.  
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES FOR THE PAULIN.  
ENTRIES for all Events CLOSE at  
NOON on SATURDAY, 19th JANU-  
ARY, 1929. [7152]

## NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC  
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that Certificates for 40 Shares  
Nos. 3078/3079, 4857/4858, 14181/14182  
and 35149/35150 issued in the  
Name of FRANCISCO XAVIER, now  
REMOVED have been declared LOST  
and should the same not be produced  
before the 9th JANUARY, 1929, they  
shall be deemed CANCELLED and  
of NO EFFECT.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents,  
Hong Kong, 21st Dec., 1928. [7137]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE  
OF ALEXANDER DONALD-  
SON, late of the S.S.  
"LUNG KWONG," ENGINEER,  
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Court has, by virtue of  
Section 33 of the Probate Ordinance  
1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order  
Limiting the Time for sending in Claims  
to or against the above Estate to the  
13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1929.  
Creditors and Claimants are hereby  
required to send their Claims to the  
Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1928.  
G. D. MELBOURNE,  
Official Administrator. [7129]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOON OF EVA LOUISE  
MACKRELL, late of ASHLEY  
PALE, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.,  
AND SHARZEN, CANTON,  
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Court has, by virtue of  
Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance,  
1897, made an Order Limiting the Time  
for Creditors to send in their Claims  
against the Estate of the above named  
deceased to the 14th DAY OF  
JANUARY, 1929.  
Creditors and Claimants are accord-  
ingly hereby required to send in their  
Claims to the Undersigned on or before  
that Date.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1928.  
WILKINSON & GRIST,  
9, Queen's Road Central,  
Solicitors for the Administrator. [7126]

G. B.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS  
of the Sale by Public Auction to  
be held on MONDAY, the 31st DAY OF  
DECEMBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the  
Office of the Public Works Department,  
by Order of His Excellency the Governor,  
of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong  
Kok Tui, in the Colony of Hong Kong,  
for a term of 75 years, with the option of  
renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by  
the Surveyor of His Majesty the King,  
for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	1018	At Mong Kok Tui, in the Colony of Hong Kong.	As per plan.	4,716	54	11,790
The Properties are situated on three Pieces or Portions of Ground at ABERDEEN INLAND LOT No. 81, ABERDEEN INLAND LOT No. 83 having the Areas of 7,366 Square Feet, 3,868 Square Feet and 11,800 Square Feet or thereabouts respectively. The Annual Crown Rent payable on the above Three Lots are \$16.00, \$5.00 and \$28.00 respectively. Further Information and Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from—						
Messrs. TEO & HODGSON, Vendor's Solicitors, Pedder Building, or Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., The Auctioneers. [7142]						

## INTIMATIONS.

BY ORDER OF THE  
MORTGAGEE.

THE Undersigned have received  
Instructions  
To Sell By  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON  
WEDNESDAY,  
THE 9th DAY OF JANUARY, 1929,  
AT 3 P.M.

At THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,  
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,  
VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTIES.

(1) No. 12, PRINCE'S TERRACE,  
erected on Portion of the R.P. of  
INLAND LOT No. 152A, together with  
the Adjoining Piece or Parcel of  
Ground known as the R.P. of  
INLAND LOT No. 151,  
and  
(2) No. 13, PRINCE'S TERRACE,  
erected on Portion of the R.P. of  
INLAND LOT No. 152A.

IN TWO LOTS.

Lot No. 1.—The Property known as No.  
12, PRINCE'S TERRACE is an Excellent  
Class Four-storyed Semi-European  
Dwelling House situated in the Centre  
of the City on the Mid-levels Fronting  
on a Private Road to the South of  
CAHNE ROAD on a Portion of a Piece  
or Parcel of Ground registered in the  
Land Office as the R.P. of INLAND  
LOT No. 152A having an Area of  
1,873 Square Feet or thereabouts with  
the Adjoining Piece or Parcel of  
Ground registered in the Land Office  
as the R.P. of INLAND LOT No. 151  
having an Area of 1,228 Square Feet  
or thereabouts. The Annual Crown  
Rents payable on the above Prop-  
erties are \$14.00 and \$94.48  
respectively.

Lot No. 2.—The Property known as  
No. 13, PRINCE'S TERRACE is a Very  
Desirable Four-storyed Semi-European  
Dwelling House, situated directly  
opposite Lot No. 1 above on a Portion  
of a Piece or Parcel of Ground  
registered in the Land Office as the  
Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT  
No. 152A (and intended to be regis-  
tered in the Land Office as Section G of  
INLAND LOT No. 152A) having an Area  
of 1,970 Square Feet or thereabouts.  
The Annual Crown Rent payable on  
the above Property is \$14.72.

Also

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTIES

IN ONE LOT.

(1) Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13, KWONG WA  
STREET (together with a Vacant Piece  
of Land adjoining) erected on a  
Piece or Parcel of Ground at Ho Mui  
Tin registered in the Land Office as  
Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 1421.  
(2) Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30, KWONG WA  
STREET, and Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49,  
WATERLOO ROAD erected on a Piece  
or Parcel of Ground at Ho Mui Tin  
registered in the Land Office as Kowloon  
INLAND LOT No. 1422;  
and  
(3) Nos. 32 and 34, KWONG WA STREET  
(together with a Vacant Piece of  
Land adjoining) and Nos. 51 and 53,  
WATERLOO ROAD, erected on a Piece  
or Parcel of Ground at Ho Mui Tin  
registered in the Land Office as Kowloon  
INLAND LOT No. 1518.

The Annual Crown Rent payable  
in respect of the above Properties is  
\$416.00.

Also

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

No. 49, CONDUIT ROAD with  
GARDEN, TENNIS COURT, and GARAGE  
Erected on  
INLAND LOT No. 2021 and Section A  
of INLAND LOT No. 4252

IN ONE LOT.

The Property known as No. 49, Con-  
duit Road is a European Residence and  
is situated on a Piece or Parcel of  
Ground on the Mid-levels at Victoria in  
the Colony of Hong Kong and regis-  
tered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 2021.  
The Property forming the Garden,  
Tennis Court and Garage is situated on  
a Piece or Parcel of Ground adjoining  
at Victoria aforesaid and registered in  
the Land Office as Section A of INLAND  
LOT No. 4252.  
The Annual Crown Rent payable on  
the above Two Properties is \$170.10  
and the total Area is 24,532 Square  
Feet or thereabouts.

AND

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTIES.

Nos. 1 to 14, TUNG SING ROAD,  
erected on ABERDEEN INLAND LOT  
Nos. 81, 82 & 83.

IN ONE LOT

The Properties are situated on three  
Pieces or Portions of Ground at ABERDEEN  
INLAND LOT No. 81, ABERDEEN  
INLAND LOT No. 83 having the Areas of  
7,366 Square Feet, 3,868 Square Feet and  
11,800 Square Feet or thereabouts  
respectively. The Annual Crown Rents  
payable on the above Three Lots are  
\$16.00, \$5.00 and \$28.00 respectively.  
Further Information and Copies of the  
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may  
be obtained from—

Messrs. TEO & HODGSON,  
Vendor's Solicitors,  
Pedder Building,  
or  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,  
The Auctioneers. [7142]

## INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY  
CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

25th, 26th, 27th FEBRUARY,  
and 2nd MARCH, 1929.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and  
ENTRY FORMS are now  
Ready and may be obtained at the  
Race Office, Hong Kong Jockey Club and  
CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.  
Hong Kong, 15th Dec., 1928. [7109]

WANTED.

KITTEN (MALE) WANTED.  
Would take Two. Not Pedigree.  
Kind home guaranteed. Write  
Box B, Hong Kong Daily Press.

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes'  
Walk from the Train Station and  
overlooking the Southern Side of the  
Island. Ready for Occupation.  
Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed  
APARTMENTS  
with all Modern Conveniences, Drying  
Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to—  
JEREMY FONCER  
D'EXTREME-ORIENT,  
4th Floor,  
FRANCIS BARR BUILDING.

TO LET.

NO. 36 and No. 36A, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL, Ground  
Floors Only (opposite Queen's  
Theatre). Possession from 1st JANU-  
ARY, 1929.

Apply to—  
W. F. FAT SING,  
81, Wing Lok Street,  
Tel. C. No. 5.  
[7118]

TO LET—QUARANTON, 15, THE  
PEAK (R.E. House). Furnished  
SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, Convenient to  
PEAK TRAM and MOTOR ROAD. For  
particulars.—Apply: HONG KONG  
REALTY & TRUST CO., LTD.,  
EXCHANGE BUILDING. [7070]

OLD Established British House  
requiring BUYING AGENTS for  
Well-known Brands of MOTOR LU-  
BRICATING OILS and GREASES  
also All Classes of LUBRICAT-  
ING OILS and GREASES for  
Industrial Trades. DIRECTOR WILL  
SHORTLY ARRIVE IN HONG  
KONG FOR PERSONAL INTER-  
VIEW. Please Communicate in Con-  
fidence, giving Full Particulars to Box  
No. 7160, of Hong Kong Daily Press,  
11, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

REQUIRED—For 8 Months' Relief  
Duty, with possibility of Per-  
manency for Suitable Applicant—A  
MATRON at the K.M.A. BASS HOSPITAL,  
TONGSHAN, commencing in MAY, 1929.  
Must be a State Registered Nurse, and  
have had Experience in Training of  
Nurses according to the Schedule of the  
CHINA NURSING ASSOCIATION. British  
Nationality Preferred. Particulars of  
Appointment may be had on Application  
to MED. SUPT. K.M.A. BASS  
HOSPITAL, TONGSHAN, North China. [7145]

WHY Continue to suffer when  
you can be cured? PILES, Catarrh, Asthma,  
Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Dis-  
betes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many  
other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely  
Chinese Herbs.  
POO ON HERBS CO.,  
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
Tel. C. 5009.

FOR SALE—FINEST PINAS  
EMBROIDERIES and MANILA  
FANCY BREL WORK, from One  
Dollar upwards.—MADAME LEO LA  
COMBE, Kwo Edward Hotel (Room  
402), Hong Kong. [392]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House  
Street.  
London Office: 21, Bride Lane,  
Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 28th, 1928.

ORIENTAL LABOUR  
CONDITIONS.

Some very frank speaking was in-  
dulged in about a fortnight ago  
by Mr. ALBERT THOMAS, Director of  
the International Labour Office at  
Geneva. This gentleman is now on  
a visit to the Far East, his mission  
being to strengthen the universal  
character of the organisation of  
which he is the head, and to take  
steps to interest Far Eastern  
nations in its work. Mr. THOMAS  
travelled East by way of Russia,  
where he was very cordially re-  
ceived, in spite of the fact that the  
Soviet Government is not associ-  
ated with the work in which he is

## INTIMATIONS.

AT

WATSON'S

ELEGANT AND USEFUL  
PRESENTS FOR  
CHRISTMAS

The Choicest selection of Perfumes  
from the best London, Paris and  
American Houses, including the  
latest and exclusive productions  
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Styles: Paterson, Oris, BBB  
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engaged. In China he met various  
leading men in the Nationalist  
Government, and his impressions  
after having these interviews were  
most favourable. Mr. THOMAS has  
expressed the belief that the Chinese  
Government can and will co-operate  
with other nations for the accom-  
plishment of their common aim—  
promoting the welfare of the  
workers. It was when he reached  
Japan that Mr. THOMAS found it  
necessary to speak rather plainly—  
though, of course, quite politely—  
and perhaps this explains the  
strange nervousness created in  
Japanese official circles when it was  
first announced that he intended to  
make a tour in the Far East which  
would take him as far as Tokyo.

The Director of the International  
Labour Office, speaking at a recep-  
tion given in Tokyo in his honour,  
reminded his Japanese friends that  
it is nearly ten years since the first  
International Labour Conference  
was held at Washington. On that  
occasion the representative of the  
Japanese Government declared he  
deemed it an honour to sign the  
treaty containing various conven-  
tions and recommendations relating  
to labour conditions. Mr. THOMAS  
said that he had been waiting  
for nearly ten years for these inter-  
national agreements to be ratified  
and put into operation. He ad-  
mitted that progress meanwhile had  
been made in Japanese social legis-  
lation, and that effective improve-  
ments had been made in the Factory  
Law, but the fact remained that  
ratification of the Washington com-  
pact had not been effected. Sub-  
sequently a number of Japanese  
businessmen explained to their  
friendly critic how it comes about  
that nothing has been done by  
Japan to make these international  
agreements effective. Their argu-  
ments may be summarised in this  
way:—"There are many points in

nations. For instance, Japan's  
family system is in a class by itself.  
We also have the system of provid-  
ing workers with daily necessities  
at reduced prices, and of furnishing  
them with dwelling-houses. Then  
there is the custom of giving retire-  
ment allowances which is not to be  
found elsewhere in the world.  
These and many others are reasons  
why ratification of the conventions  
and recommendations had been  
delayed."

Much of this applies to labour  
conditions in China. In many  
trades it is the custom for the em-  
ployer (especially when himself a  
master-worker) to provide board  
and lodging for his men; in other  
cases meals only are provided. Con-  
ditions in factories are different,  
but in the large and modern textile  
mills the Japanese system is largely  
followed. Operatives are provided  
with meals and dormitories, or given  
facilities to buy footstuffs at whole-  
sale prices when boarding them-  
selves. It is not easy to make com-  
parisons between such conditions  
as are common in the Far East and  
those obtaining in Western coun-  
tries. Not only is there a marked  
difference in the general standard  
of living, but there are the entirely  
different social customs prevailing  
in the two hemispheres. All this is  
known to Mr. THOMAS, and he is  
ready to make full allowance for  
such conflicting viewpoints, but  
what he is not prepared to condone  
is the failure of a Government to  
ratify an agreement which has been  
accepted by its accredited repre-  
sentative. And let it be frankly  
confessed that Japan is not the only  
offender in this respect.

A few days ago there appeared  
in these columns some details of  
the proposed Factory Law which  
has been drafted by the Nanking  
Government. It has many points  
of resemblance with similar legis-  
lation in Japan. Night work for  
women and children is prohibited,  
and hours of working for male  
operatives are restricted. The Chi-  
nese proposals have been drafted in  
accord with progressive ideas on the  
subject of factory legislation, and  
foreign experts who have examined  
them are of opinion that the pro-  
visions of the Factory Law are  
generally speaking quite sound, but  
—can, and will, they be enforced?  
Mr. THOMAS himself has praised this  
Chinese effort to improve working  
conditions for the masses, but on  
the point as to whether the law  
could be enforced was discreetly  
non-committal. In some quarters  
the Factory Law is not regarded  
as a really serious attempt to deal  
with social and economic problems.  
It is suspected to be a subtle scheme  
to serve as an additional excuse  
for demanding the abolition of  
extra-territorial rights, as it would  
not be possible to enforce the law  
in foreign factories established in  
the treaty ports. It is doubtful  
whether any such motive has  
prompted the Nanking Government  
in this matter. A change must  
come in China—as it has in Japan—  
not solely because the Government  
considers some measure of reform  
necessary, or advisable, but because  
the workers themselves will demand  
better conditions. Oriental labour-  
ers will not remain satisfied to lag  
far behind workers in Western  
countries; there will be a speeding-  
up even in sleepy China, and the  
acceleration will not be confined  
solely to demands for increased out-  
put. We are disposed to regard the  
Factory Law as a genuine attempt  
on the part of the Nanking Govern-  
ment to improve conditions which  
none can say are not in sad need  
of reform.

The main object of the Inter-  
national Labour Office is to bring  
up the standard of labour in the  
less advanced States to the level  
existing in countries where greater  
progress has been made. The method  
of achieving this object is to draw  
up Conventions at international  
conferences which after discussion  
are accepted and recommended by  
the various Governments for ratifica-  
tion. It is a slow process, but a  
sound one—at least in theory, but  
as Mr. THOMAS reminds those con-  
cerned, delay in ratification means  
that the work done at these inter-  
national conferences is wasted.  
"Towards the ideal by following  
the reality" is the slogan of the  
Director of the International  
Labour Office, and now that he has  
seen something of the reality of  
labour conditions in the Far East,  
he can return to his labours in  
Geneva, a wiser—but, let us hope,  
not a sadder—man.

## News and Views.

A meeting of the Council of the  
Hong Kong Football Association  
takes place this afternoon, at 5.30,  
in the board room of the South  
China Morning Post office.

We have received a cable from  
Mr. V. Rupchand, handed in at  
Hyderabad, in which he wishes all  
his friends and patrons in Hong  
Kong the compliments of the season.

The Recreio Amateur Players will  
present "What Happened to Jones,"  
a farce in three acts, at the Star  
Theatre on January 28th and 29th.  
Bookings will open at Messrs. Ander-  
son & Co., Ltd., and the Star  
Theatre on December 29th.

A Chinese woman named Tang Pui  
Chen was found suffering from  
opium poisoning in Ng Chow  
Hotel, No. 60, Connaught Road  
Central, and brought to the Civil  
Hospital by her friend Li Chai  
Yuen but she died on the way.

The Gilbert and Sullivan Concert  
which was postponed will take place  
at the Helena May Institute on  
Thursday, January 3rd, at 5.40 p.m.  
Treasurer must be booked in advance.  
Season ticket for members only may  
be had at \$2 for the following seven  
concerts.—ADVT.

Yesterday a fire broke out at 3  
a.m. in a matchbox at Fanning.  
The sole occupant, an elderly Chi-  
nese woman was burnt to death.  
The fire brigade from Shum Chun  
were called out but the place was  
entirely demolished. It was a  
structure some 25 feet by 25 feet in  
size.

Two Chinese barbers were again  
brought up before Mr. W. H.  
Hamilton, at Kowloon Magistrate's  
Court, on a charge of murder, following the  
discovery of the murdered body of  
a Chinese in King's Park, Kowloon,  
at the beginning of this month.  
Detective Inspector Lane asked for  
a week's remand which was granted.

Two small cases of larceny ap-  
peared in the police reports yester-  
day. A Chinese living at No.  
55, Piliam Street, ground floor, re-  
ported the loss of 3 Chinese long  
serge coats and some other clothing  
to a total value of \$28. Another  
Chinese reported to the Central  
Police Station that goods to a total  
value of \$15, including a silver  
wrist watch, a chain, and some  
clothing were stolen between 4 and 6  
a.m. yesterday morning.

The decision of the Chinese Cham-  
ber of Commerce in Singapore to  
ask the Government to "in-  
clude the National Day of China  
among the public holidays observed  
in the Colony will not be well re-  
ceived in European business circles,  
which are of the opinion that there  
are too many holidays already. The  
last issue of the F.M.S. Govern-  
ment Gazette contains a list of the  
public holidays authorised for next  
year, and it will be seen that twenty  
days are taken out of the business  
calendar. These include two days  
at Chinese New Year, two at the  
Hari Raya Pusa festival, one at  
Hari Raya Haji, and one at  
Deepavali.—Straits Times.

Religious Toleration in Siam.  
The Protestant bodies of Bangkok  
have been celebrating the Centenary  
of the arrival in Siam of the first  
Protestant missionaries, who, it  
seems, came over the frontier from  
Burma. The King, who opened an  
exhibition of mission work, made a  
fluent speech in English in which  
he said he fully realised the good  
work the missionaries had done in  
the kingdom and wished them all  
success in their labours. An inter-  
esting thing about the function was  
that among the guests were the  
Supreme Buddhist Patriarch of the  
Kingdom, some Roman Catholic  
priests, the Brahmin astrologers  
attached to the Court and not a few  
Mahomedan Hadjis, an exhibition  
of religious toleration that it would  
be hard to beat anywhere. The  
whole affair, which was exceedingly  
well managed and on a very exten-  
sive scale, lasted for three days, the  
King having very kindly lent the  
very fine Saranrom gardens for the  
purpose.

The Latest Poison-Gas.  
Scientists have invented a poison  
gas that will obliterate armies, and  
a metal twice as strong as steel but  
only half the weight of aluminium,  
—a combination with which the  
world might be destroyed. Accord-  
ing to Dr. Hilton Jones, an eminent  
American chemist, the new gas  
(acetylene cyanide) is so deadly  
that military leaders would hesitate  
about using it because of its terri-  
ble effects. Future wars will  
never be fought with shot and shell  
for it is cheaper to destroy life  
wholesale with the new gas, which  
could be manufactured at the rate  
of a thousand tons a day, costing  
much less than powder and cannon.  
Regarding the metal, which is called  
beryllium, Dr. Jones says that the  
new metal will revolutionize some  
industries, particularly the air-  
plane industry. It has twice the ten-  
sile strength of steel, and yet  
weighs only about one-half as much  
as aluminium. It is so hard that it  
will cut glass. One might build a  
400 h.p. airplane motor of this  
metal, and it would be so light that  
a man could easily pick it up and  
walk away with it.

## "Hullo Lessons!"

The school-revue is an idea  
thought out by the most up-to-date  
head-master in Europe to mitigate  
the pressure of German school life  
and ease the boredom of break-  
ing-up day performances. "Hullo  
Lessons!" is the title of the first  
such revue successfully carried out  
by a Berlin secondary school to  
celebrate its twentieth anniversary.  
Latin included Caesar in the  
guise of Mussolini, English, repre-  
sented by a sketch from "Three  
Men in a Boat," had as chorus a  
small German wearing Eltons, a  
costume considered sufficiently en-  
tertaining in itself to find a place  
in every German school revue.  
Chemical formulae as well as the  
rochets and quavers of music  
lessons were indicated by costume,  
mathematics and biology in the  
programme. The idea has aroused  
the attention of other head-masters,  
themselves weary of the classical  
drama and long recitations of  
generations of school-boys.

General Gouraud Visiting India.

General Gouraud, the Military  
Governor of Paris, has left for  
India, where he will make a two-  
months' tour of inspection of the  
Viceroy. The announcement of  
General Gouraud's visit to India  
came as a surprise to Parisians,  
who will miss the popular figure of  
the Military Governor. His long  
fair beard, piercing eyes, the  
empty sleeve pinned across his  
tunic (which is a reminder of the  
losses his Corps sustained in the  
Dardanelles), and his long stride  
checked by a limp (the result of  
another wound received in the Ar-  
gonne) combine to make him the  
ideal of the public. General  
Gouraud's first campaign was in  
the Sudan in 1898, and he saw ser-  
vice in the Congo and in Morocco  
long before the Great War. When  
Marshal Lyautey was consulted re-  
garding his successor as French  
Resident-General in Morocco, in 1916,  
he said that the only man suitable  
was General Gouraud. His term of  
service in Morocco was short, for  
he was called in 1917 to command  
the 4th Army, in Champagne. He  
became known as the "Lion of  
Argonne." General Gouraud was  
appointed to command the French  
Army in the Near East and was  
selected as High Commissioner in  
Syria.

Censorship in Spain.

A petition has been presented to  
the Spanish Prime Minister, the  
Marques de Estella, by the editors  
of the majority of the newspapers  
in Spain, asking that the conditions  
in which the censorship is exercised  
should be rendered less severe.  
The newspapers complain:—(1)  
That the Censor is so dictatorial  
that articles are sometimes held up  
a couple of days awaiting his de-  
cision, and that it is often impos-  
sible to publish late, and therefore par-  
ticularly interesting, news items  
owing to delay in passing them at  
the Censor's office; (2) That news-  
papers are sometimes fined for  
publishing news that has been sub-  
mitted to and passed by the Cen-  
sor; (3) That when newspaper re-  
presentatives are arrested or called  
before the authorities the latter en-  
deavour to force them to reveal  
professional secrets by stating their  
source of information; (4) That  
newspapers are obliged to publish  
official communications. They desire  
that the publication of these com-  
munications should be optional. The  
Marques de Estella has replied to  
the petition saying that he will en-  
deavour to accelerate the work of  
the Censor, but he feels obliged to  
maintain the other restrictions.

Seamen's Club For Port



## BRANCH POLITICAL COMMISSIONS.

NEW NOMINEES APPROVED.

ABOLITION DISCUSSED.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27th.

The list of nominees to the branch political commissions of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol has been approved by the Central Political Committee of the Nanking Government and will be promulgated on New Year's Day. According to the list the nominated chairman of the political commission of Fengtien is Mr. Teh Wen, Suen, while the chairmanships of the political commissions of Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol are allotted to General Chang Tso Sheng, General Sheng Yin Hua and General Tang Yu Lin respectively.

The majority of C.E.C. members is in favour of the immediate abolition of branch political commissions in all provinces from the new year, as a resolution to this effect was adopted by the previous Kuomintang Conference. There still remain several points, however, which must be settled satisfactorily to the "Kwangsi group" prior to the execution of this resolution. With this in view the Nanking leaders intend to refer the points in question to General Li Tsung Jen, who is on his way to Nanking.

## CHINA'S NEW AMBASSADORS.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27th.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, proposed to the Central Political Committee the appointment of Mr. C. C. Wu and Mr. Alfred Sze as Ambassadors to the United States and Great Britain respectively. The Central Political Committee has adopted his proposal and will refer it to the British and American Governments for their consent before making formal announcement of the appointments.

## DISBANDMENT PARLEY POSTPONED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NANKING, Dec. 27th.

The Disbandment Conference has been postponed, its opening being tentatively fixed for January 1st.

Among those qualified to participate are Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, Marshal Yen Hai Shan, General Li Chung Jen, Admiral Yang Shu Chuan (Commander-in-Chief of the Navy), Marshal Li Chai Sum, General Ho Ying Ching, Mr. Tan Yen Kai, Mr. Chao Tai Wen, Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Wang Po Chun and Mr. Sun Fo.

## ATTACK ON CHUNGKING.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27th.

General Yang Sen launched a general attack on Chungking on the 24th inst. at noon and fighting continued for some hours. General Yang's troops were, however, repulsed in their attempt to capture the city. General Liu Sheng regained several strategic points in the vicinity of Chungking.

Recommendations for the settlement by arbitration of this struggle for the administration of the salt and tobacco taxes at Chungking are being put forward from influential circles.

## SOUTH AMERICAN WAR SCARE.

SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION.

PANEL OF JUDGES TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26th.

There appears to be no further question of an outbreak of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay, both sides being perfectly willing to submit the problems involved to arbitration. The Pan-American Conference has been giving close consideration to the situation, and is submitting its recommendations to the countries concerned for approval.

A message from Asuncion states that the Government, having assented to arbitration, has decided to demobilise the reserves who were called to the 'Colours'.

A Protocol of Conciliation has been adopted by the Pan-American Arbitration Conference Committee, which has been submitted to Bolivia and Paraguay for approval.

It proposes the creation of a panel of nine judges to determine the cause and responsibilities in connection with the dispute. Two members of the panel will be appointed by each disputant and five by the Arbitration Conference.

The panel will be allowed for at least six months to study the controversy and suggest an amicable means of solution.

It will deal only with the immediate causes of the present dispute and will not touch the larger problem of boundary relations.

## POLAR EXPEDITION'S PROGRESS.

NEARING THE MAIN BASE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th.

Commander Byrd's expedition is nearing the proposed main base in the Bay of Whales, and a wireless message has informed the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, that the Ross ice barrier was reached on Tuesday.

## EXPERT OPINION ON M. KLOTZ.

RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS.

CHARGES AGAINST FRENCH SENATOR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Dec. 26th.

Three mental experts who have examined M. Klotz state that he is entirely responsible for his actions. It will be recalled that M. Klotz recently resigned his Senatorship, thus relieving the authorities of the necessity of raising the question of his Parliamentary immunity in view of his impending prosecution for passing forged documents.

Counsel representing Senator Klotz has demanded a second opinion as regards the accused's mental condition.

## OFFER OF MONEY FOR YUGO-SLAVIA.

AMSTERDAM BANK'S LOAN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BELGRADE, Dec. 26th.

It is reported that the Yugo-Slav Minister of Finance has received through the Foreign Minister, from an important banking concern in Amsterdam, the offer of a loan of 85,025,000 Dutch florins. The conditions have not yet been decided.

The same Bank has offered the Municipality of Belgrade a loan for municipal works.

## OBITUARY.

LABOUR M.P.'S DEATH.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 27th.

The death is announced of Mr. G. H. Warne, the Labour Member of Parliament for Wensbeck, Northumberland, since 1922. At the last General Election he held his seat by a majority of over 2,000 against a Conservative in a straight contest.

## TIMELY RESCUES FROM KABUL.

AERODROME UNDER SNOW.

FLYING NO LONGER POSSIBLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26th.

Very severe wintry conditions have descended on Afghanistan, and the position at Kabul is undoubtedly clearer thereby, the cold having caused a considerable number of the rebel forces to withdraw at least temporarily.

The probable continuance of the severe weather will cause a lull in the operations and afford King Amanullah an opportunity of dealing with the disturbed areas piecemeal.

## British Help.

The French, German and Italian Governments have appealed to the British Government to assist in securing the safety of their women and children, and Royal Air Force planes have already landed safely at Peshawar a second party from Kabul, consisting of members of twenty families including the wives of the French Minister, and relatives of French and German professors and engineers.

Meanwhile, Soviet agents are most energetic in circulating the myth that the British are systematically instigating the Afghan rebellion.

R.A.F. planes to-day brought 22 women and children from Kabul, families of the Italian, Turkish, German, Persian and Indian employees of the Afghan Government.

Also among them was the wife of an American tourist, who is still in Kabul.

## Just In Time.

The foreign women and children were rescued at the nick of time from Kabul, as no further flying is possible for the aerodrome at Kabul is under two feet of snow.

It is reported from Peshawar that King Amanullah may try to move the Government to Kandahar and attempt a strong offensive against the rebels.

The British Legation is in direct wireless touch with India and says that the Afghan Government situation at Kabul is definitely easier. There has been no further fighting.

## SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

RECENT CRISIS SUMMOUNTED.

WILL GENERAL SMUTS RETURN TO POWER?

CAPETOWN.

It probably no other country in the world could a Government resign at noon and by three o'clock the same afternoon find itself once more holding office. Yet that is what has happened recently in South Africa and it happened because one of the members of the Government resolutely refused to resign when ordered to do so by the Prime Minister.

For some months now there have been signs that the Nationalists and Labour men who form the South African Coalition Government have not seen eye to eye. The difference has been accentuated since the domestic row in the Labour Party split that party in two halves, because two Labour Ministers in the Cabinet belong to one side of the broken party and the third to the other. It was this third Minister, Mr. W. B. M. Madley, who forced General Hertzog to hand over the seals of office and a few hours later to be called by the Governor-General to form another Government, this time, of course, without the recalcitrant Minister.

Mr. Madley's Disobedience. The culminating incident which led to the resignation of the Government was Mr. Madley's rejection of a deputation from the Native Organisation, the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, after he had been forbidden to do so by the Prime Minister.

The Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, which is led by Clements Kadalie, is held by the Government to be a political organisation and not a trade union at all. It has a large and growing membership, but its activities are held by the Government to be mischievous. Certain members of the Union are employed in the Post Office and it was to secure better conditions for these natives that Kadalie and his deputation wished to see Mr. Madley.

The reception of the deputation was forbidden by the Prime Minister but in spite of this the deputation was received although Mr. Madley declares it was led by an official of the white Trade Union Congress and Kadalie came only as an adviser.

(Continued on next Column.)

## LITTLE CHANGE REPORTED.

KING'S QUIET NIGHT.

NEW YEAR HONOURS POSTPONED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 27th.

His Majesty has passed a quiet night and there is little change in his condition. No bulletin will be issued till the evening.

The bulletin, issued from Buckingham Palace at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesday stated:—

"His Majesty has had a quiet day. The slow progress in the general and local condition is maintained. No further bulletin will be issued until to-morrow."

The bulletin is regarded in Palace circles as favourable and reassuring. The fact that the King's doctors consider it necessary to issue one bulletin to-morrow is a good sign, meaning that little change has occurred in the King's condition beyond the slow progress, which has been going on uninterruptedly for nearly a week, as anticipated.

As long as the doctors are able to report even the slightest improvement in the daily bulletins it can be taken that the illness is following the course for which the physicians have been hoping.

## Queen's Message To Canada.

Her Majesty the Queen has addressed a lengthy reply to the goodwill message of Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier.

The Queen says that the message will be highly valued by the King when his progress towards recovery has sufficiently advanced for him to receive it personally.

"The expressions of love and devotion of the Canadian people and knowledge of their prayers and sympathetic solicitude during the past anxious weeks and your message's note of joy and thankfulness to God for the hopeful condition of the King, touch me profoundly, and on this Christmas morning, my children and I thank you from our hearts."

"I look forward to the day when the King will be cheered and strengthened by this testimony that the heart of Canada is with him in weal and woe."

## New Year Honours.

Owing to the King's illness the Prime Minister is at present unable to make the customary submission to His Majesty for the New Year Honours list, which will in consequence be postponed.

Shortly after he had received the deputation Mr. Madley was called upon to resign. He refused, declaring that the fundamental principle of collective bargaining was involved and he declined, Nationalist Prime Minister or not, to budge. At the same time he demanded that the matter of his expulsion should be suspended until he could be considered by the National Council of the Labour Party.

Obviously no self-respecting Prime Minister could submit to such dictation and General Hertzog fixed a time limit of 48 hours for Mr. Madley to resign. As he still declined there was nothing for it but for the Prime Minister and his Cabinet themselves to offer their resignation and at the same time to advise the Governor-General that he should form a new Ministry.

The task took rather less than three hours, but the effects of such an upheaval within the Cabinet have yet to be seen.

It is not at all unlikely that it will eventually bring about the fall of the Hertzog Ministry and send General Smuts back to power at the head of a South African Party Government.

## By-election Avoided.

The Minister appointed in Mr. Madley's place is a Labour man belonging to the same side of the split Labour party as the two Ministers already in office. No by-election was necessary in consequence of his appointment as a Minister any more than in the case of the other members of the Government, for in this country the Act of Union lays down that Ministers hold office only "during the pleasure of the Governor-General."

It was perhaps fortunate for General Hertzog that by-elections were not necessary for the National Council of the Labour Party have made it clear that wherever a Creweellite head appears at a by-election a National Council candidate will be ready to crack it.

On the same day that Mr. Sampson (a Creweellite) was appointed by-election for one of the Provincial Council seats in Johannesburg took place. Provincial Council elections in this country are always fought on politics.

In this case the National Council opposition to the Creweellite candidate—it was a Creweellite seat—was successful. The South African Party candidate was returned despite the fact that the combined Labour vote would comfortably have given one candidate a seat.—United Press.

## CHRISTMAS FARE FOR WORKLESS.

FOOD AND CLOTHING DISTRIBUTED.

PUBLIC CONCERN.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Dec. 27th.

Success attended the efforts made in the distressed areas to secure that no family in need should be without seasonable fare on Christmas Day. Organizations that have been for some past engaged in relief work and new bodies called into existence by the great wave of public concern were busily engaged in distributing vast consignments of food and clothing.

The moving appeal made by wireless on Christmas evening by the Prince of Wales on behalf of workless miners and their dependents has already met with a striking response. The Daily Mail states that the total of the fund of now approaching £500,000.

## THE THRONE OF ALBANIA.

SPANISH HISTORIANS EXAMINING A CLAIM.

MADRID.

The Royal Academy of History is investigating the alleged rights of various descendants of Luis de Navarra, King of Albania in the fourteenth century, to pretend to the Albanian throne, recently filled by Ahmed Zogu.

The closest Spanish descendant is Don Manuel Castellan, Baron of Beorlegui, delegate of the Finance Ministry in the province of Santander, northern Spain, who because of his official post refuses to give interviews, and even denies he will act as pretender. But, it has become known, and even been confirmed by one of the academicians, Fernando de la Quadra Salcedo, that the Baron's attitude may change soon, especially if his rights are recognized to be well founded.

A man of about thirty-five, Beorlegui in the intimate speaks with enthusiasm of the kingdom to which he thinks he is entitled.

The campaign of the Navarros in Albania started in 1935, when Charles the Second sent his son, the Infante Luis, Count of Beaumont-Roger, with five thousand soldiers and twenty thousand pounds, to free Juana Irene of Sicily who had been captured by the Turks. The Infante married the Princess who was Duchess of Durazzo, and became King of Albania.

When Luis died in 1938, his brother-in-law, Jaime Baux, was proclaimed King of Albania, in Corfu. The Navarros remained in that country until 1402. The claim of the present descendants to the Albanian throne is thus based on the title of conquest and occupation during about forty years.

The Albanian flag is composed of three blue chevrons on the Navarra coat of arms.

During a celebration organized by partisans of the Beorleguis, a manifesto was signed, intended to be sent to all foreign diplomatic representatives, but that the Spanish censorship would not let publish. This manifesto says if the big powers admitted the rights of the descendants of King Luis, they would be ready to help for the renovation of the medieval days of liberty, democracy and prosperity in Albania.

The document stated that with the help of the Albanian Christians, a rapprochement would be attempted with Italy which would surely prefer seeing on the Albanian throne a Spaniard or a Frenchman (the house of Beaumont-Navarra-Sicily having a French branch in Anjou), rather than a Turk. It ended saying: "The European Christians would sympathize with a movement in which France, Spain and Italy are very much interested, and that would mean the resurrection of the national spirit in Albania."

It is rumoured that the Baron de Beorlegui intended to go to Rome and ask an audience from the Pope to whom he would have exposed the situation, but various persons intervened and the Baron gave up the idea.

The above manifesto was approved during a banquet at Kalla (Vizcaya), in honour of the pretender, by scores of his supporters who, amidst loud cheers, swore faithfulness to the "legitimate sovereign." The entire population of the town participated to the outdoor celebration that included Basque music and dance while tamborines and flutes played queer tunes, one being the Hispano-Albanian anthem.

Until the Academy of History decides about the Baron's rights, it looks as if the pretender's activities will be extremely restricted, and won't worry Zogu in the slightest degree. This is the general impression here.

## TEXT OF SINO-BRITISH TREATY.

CHINA'S NEW TARIFF SCHEDULE.

ABOLITION OF ILLEGAL TAXES.

## EXTRATERRITORIALITY YIELDED BY PORTUGAL.

The texts of no less than five new treaties between China and various European Powers are published to-day, while it is announced that a treaty with Spain was signed at Nanking on December 27th. Among the published treaties chief prominence is given to the new Sino-British Tariff Treaty with China, in which China's tariff autonomy is admitted. China in return undertakes to abolish like, native customs dues and coast trade duties, maintaining a single payment of customs import duty.

The principle of "most favoured nation" treatment is laid down as between the two countries in dealing with the imports and exports of each country, both while in the land of origin and in the country to which they are consigned.

Four other treaties, those with Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, have also been published. Portugal and Denmark have given up extraterritorial rights.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27th.

The full text of the Sino-British Treaty, signed at Nanking on Dec. 26th, was issued this evening. The preamble states that H.M. the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions and Emperor of India, and the President of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China desiring to strengthen the good relations and facilitate and extend the trade and commerce between their respective countries, are resolved to conclude a treaty and therefore have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. Wang Cheng Ting, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## Tariff Autonomy.

Article I. abrogates all provisions of existing treaties limiting in any way China's right to settle her customs tariff, and states that the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply.

Article II. says that the nationals of either country shall not be compelled to pay in the other's territories or taxes upon goods imported or exported, other than or higher than those paid on goods of the same origin by British or Chinese nationals respectively or by aliens.

## Tonnage Dues.

Article III. abrogates all provisions of existing Sino-British treaties limiting China's right to impose such tonnage dues as she may think fit, and states that British ships in China and Chinese ships in British territories shall receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to alien ships.

Article IV. lays down that ratifications shall be exchanged with London as soon as possible, and the treaty shall be enforced from the date on which the two parties notify each other that ratification has been effected. In the event of difference in interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

## British Manufactures.

In the first annex Sir Miles Lampson asks Dr. Wang to confirm his understanding that

(i.) Articles produced or manufactured in British territories and imported to China, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in China and imported to British territories, shall receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to any other foreign country as regards import duties and all matters connected therewith.

(ii.) Articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to British territories, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in British territories and exported to China, shall receive similar treatment.

Dr. Wang acknowledges this and confirms the understanding as correct.

## Most Favoured Nation.

In the second annex Sir Miles Lampson announces that H.M. the King, on behalf of the Government of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and all self-governing Colonies and Protectorates, renounces the rights to benefit by those provisions of existing treaties which limit in any way China's right to settle her customs tariff or impose such tonnage dues as she thinks fit from the date that the treaty is enforced. He asks for an assurance from the National Government that goods produced or manufactured in any part of these territories or in British mandated territories will be accorded most favoured nation treatment in China, as long as China's goods in these territories receive treatment as favourable as any aliens.

Sir Miles Lampson further asks an assurance from the Nationalist Government that articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to any of the foregoing territories will receive most favoured nation treatment as regards export duties, internal taxation or transit dues levied before export, or matters connected therewith, as long as the goods produced or manufactured in such territory shall receive correspondingly treatment as favourable as that accorded to the goods exported by any other foreign country.

Dr. Wang's reply notes His Majesty's renunciations and confirms the reciprocal treatment of goods.

## Abolition of Like.

In the third annex Sir Miles Lampson understands that the ad valorem rates or specific rates based thereon in the customs tariff which the Nationalist Government is adopting are the same as those provisionally agreed upon at the 1923 Tariff Conference, and that these are the maximum rates to be levied on British goods. Furthermore, that these will remain the maximum rates thereon for at least a year from the date of enforcement, and two months' notice will be given of enforcement.

Sir Miles Lampson then draws attention to the Nationalist Government's proclamation of July 20th, 1927, announcing its intention as soon as possible to take the necessary steps effectively to abolish like, native customs dues, coast trade duties and all other taxes on imported goods, whether levied in transit or on arrival at their destination. He asks for an assurance that it is the Nationalist Government's intention that the goods, having once paid customs import duty in accordance with the new or any subsequent national tariff, will be freed as soon as possible from any levies of the nature specified in the above proclamation.

Dr. Wang's reply confirms the correctness of this understanding and the terms of the proclamation of July 20th, 1927. He gives the assurance requested.

## Uniform Application.

In a fourth annex Dr. Wang declares the intention of the Nationalist Government to apply the new customs tariff uniformly on all land and sea frontiers of China, and that from the date of enforcement the present preferential rates levied on imports and exports by the land frontier will be abolished.

Sir Miles Lampson's acknowledgment takes due note of the declaration, whereupon Britain is in full agreement.

## FOUR OTHER NEW TREATIES.

The texts of the Dutch, Swedish, Danish and Portuguese treaties have also been issued. All grant tariff autonomy, while Portugal and Denmark give up extraterritoriality on the same terms as Belgium and Italy.

The second article of the Sino-Portuguese treaty states that the "nationals of each of the two high contracting parties will be subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the lawcourts of that party, whereto they shall have free and easy access for the enforcement or defence of their rights."

In an annex to the treaty the Nationalist Government understands that this is operative from January 1st, 1930, before which date China will make detailed arrangements with Portugal for the assumption of jurisdiction over Portuguese in Chinese territory. Failing such arrangements being made by January 1st, 1930, Portuguese citizens will be amenable to Chinese laws from a date fixed by China, after having come to an agreement for the abolition of extraterritoriality with all the Powers signatory of the Washington treaty, it being understood that such a date shall be applicable to all such Powers.

A further annex declares that after the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, Portuguese citizens will enjoy the right to live, trade and acquire property in any part of China, subject to the limitations and regulations of Chinese laws.

## Joint Declaration.

A further annex in the form of a joint declaration states, "It is understood that Portuguese in Chinese territory and Chinese in Portuguese territory shall hereafter pay such taxes or imposts as may be prescribed in the laws and regulations duly promulgated by the Chinese and Portuguese Governments, provided that such taxes and imposts are not other and not higher than those paid by the nationals of any other country."

## SPANISH TREATY.

The Spanish treaty with China was signed to-day at noon. The text will be published on January 3rd.



## HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS.

## BOXING DAY MATCH SURPRISES.

## UPSET OF PREVIOUS DAY'S FORM.

## HEAVY SCORING IN RETURN MATCHES.

League matches in the Home football programme on Boxing Day provided several surprises for visiting teams, and a good many of those who had won the previous day were soundly thrashed in the return matches. It was another day all in favour of home teams, and visitors fared even worse than the day before. Some of the heaviest scores of the season were registered during the day.

Of the 42 matches which were played in the English League, home teams won 30, away teams won five, and seven matches were drawn. Only one of the eleven visiting teams in the Southern Section succeeded in making a stand, but the points were shared. Home teams scored 133 goals and away teams 53.

Sheffield Wednesday's 4-0 victory at home on Tuesday over Manchester City was turned into a division of the spoils. Liverpool's defeat at the hands of Burnley by one goal was avenged at home by a 3-0 victory. Leicester, at home, turned the tables on Bury. Cardiff had their revenge on Leeds United. Sheffield United, after a draw with Manchester United, won at home 6-1. Newcastle, again by the only goal in the match with West Ham United was a reversal of the previous day's result.

Southampton, instead of drawing as usual, defeated Notts County by four goals. The latter also lost their leading position on goal average. Middlesbrough and Chelsea scored "doubles" and the former now lead in Division II. Both these teams have the same number of points as Notts County who drop to second place. Preston North End avenged Tuesday's defeat by gaining full points from Hull City.

Seven teams in the Southern Section, who lost as visitors on Tuesday, were successful at home, outstanding performances being the 3-0 victory of Norwich City over Luton Town and the defeat of Plymouth, the leaders, by Gillingham. The other six were Exeter 6, Bournemouth 3; Brentford 5, Brighton 1; Southend 5, Middlesbrough 1; Swindon 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Northampton 4, Walsall 2.

Hullix defeated Carlisle by five goals to two. Lincoln scored seven goals to one against Hartlepool. Chesterfield beat Southport by six clear goals. The winners who won by these handsome margins in each case lost by one goal when they played on away grounds the previous day.

Results of matches on Boxing Day and revised League tables are appended. There were no matches in the Scottish League.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ENGLISH LEAGUE.

## Division I.

Aston Villa	1	Sunderland	1
Bolton	2	Portsmouth	2
Cardiff	3	Birmingham	2
Derby	1	Leeds U.	2
Leicester	1	Huddersfield	2
Liverpool	3	Bury	2
Manchester C.	2	Wendnesday	2
Newcastle	1	West Ham	0
Sheffield U.	6	Manchester U.	1

Home wins 7, away wins 1, drawn 2. Goals scored: Home 33, away 13. Wednesday 4, Manchester C. 0 (Christmas Day match result).

## Division II.

Barnsley	2	Clapton	9
Blackpool	1	Grimsby	1
Bristol C.	2	West Brom.	2
Chelsea	3	Stoke	2
Notts For.	2	Wolves	2
Oldham	4	Millwall	1
Port Vale	2	Middlesbrough	3
Preston	1	Hull	0
Reading	1	Tottenham	2
Southampton	3	Notts C.	0
Swansea	3	Bradford	1

Home wins 8, away wins 2, drawn 1. Goals scored: Home 30, away 14.

## Division III. (Southern).

Brentford	5	Brighton	1
Charlton	3	Coventry	1
Crystal Pal.	5	Bristol R.	2
Exeter	6	Bournemouth	3
Gillingham	2	Plymouth	0
Northampton	4	Walsall	2
Norwich	3	Luton	0
Southend	5	Motherwell	1
Swindon	2	Queen's P.R.	1
Torquay	1	Fulham	0
Watford	3	Newport	0

Home wins 10, away wins 0, drawn 1. Goals scored: Home 30, away 12.

## Division III. (Northern).

Doncaster	2	Nelson	2
Bradford C.	4	Accrington	2
Chesterfield	6	Southport	0
Darlington	1	Barrow	0
Hull	5	Carlisle	1
Lincoln	7	Hartlepool	1
New Brighton	2	Crewe	3
Rotherham	3	Stockport	2
South Shields	0	Ashington	0
Wrexham	3	Rochdale	0

Home wins 5, away wins 2, drawn 3. Goals scored: Home 33, away 14. Stockport 1, Rotherham 0 (Christmas Day match result).

## LEAGUE TABLES.

The English League Tables and Scottish League Table (Division I), up to and including matches completed on Boxing Day, are appended.

## ENGLISH LEAGUE.

## Division I.

P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Wednesday	22	14	4	4	29	32
Derby	22	12	3	7	30	31
Blackburn	21	11	5	6	29	27
Leeds	21	11	3	7	44	25
Sunderland	20	10	4	8	51	24
Leicester	22	9	6	7	54	24
Aston Villa	21	11	2	8	50	24

## TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

All divisions of the English League as well as the Scottish League have a full programme of matches to-morrow, as given below. Several matches in the English League will be played on New Year's Day, but the Southern Section are free. All the Scottish teams are playing on New Year's Day as well as the following day, the full list of fixtures being as under (Saturday's matches appearing first):—

## Division I.

Arsenal	v.	Wednesday
Aston Villa	v.	Leeds U.
Blackburn	v.	Derby
Bury	v.	Liverpool
Cardiff	v.	Newcastle
Everton	v.	Bolton
Huddersfield	v.	Portsmouth
Leicester	v.	Manchester U.
Manchester C.	v.	Birmingham
Sheffield U.	v.	West Ham
Sunderland	v.	Burnley

## Division II.

Blackpool	v.	Preston
Bradford	v.	Barnsley
Clapton	v.	West Brom.
Grimsby	v.	Bristol C.
Middlesbrough	v.	Reading
Notts C.	v.	Millwall
Oldham	v.	Tottenham
Southampton	v.	Hull
Stoke	v.	Notts For.
Swansea	v.	Chelsea
Wolves	v.	Port Vale

## Division III. (Southern).

Brighton	v.	Luton
Bristol R.	v.	Swindon
Charlton	v.	Northampton
Exeter	v.	Brentford
Fulham	v.	Gillingham
Motherwell	v.	Plymouth
Norwich	v.	Coventry
Queen's P.R.	v.	Torquay
Southend	v.	Bournemouth
Walsall	v.	Newport
Watford	v.	Crystal Pal.

## Division III. (Northern).

Ashington	v.	Southport
Barrow	v.	New Brighton
Carlisle	v.	Accrington
Chesterfield	v.	Wrexham
Crewe	v.	Halifax
Doncaster	v.	Rochdale
Nelson	v.	Hartlepool
Rotherham	v.	Bradford C.
South Shields	v.	Darlington
Stockport	v.	Stockport
Wigan	v.	Lincoln

## Scottish League.

Celtic	v.	Dundee
Cowdenbeath	v.	Aberdeen
Falkirk	v.	Clyde
Hearts	v.	Queen's Park
Kilmarnock	v.	Rangers
Motherwell	v.	Airdrie
Partick	v.	Raith
St. Johnstone	v.	Hibernians
St. Mirren	v.	Ayr
Third Lanark	v.	Hamilton

## NEW YEAR'S DAY.

## Division I.

Bolton	v.	Cardiff
Bury	v.	Leeds U.
Everton	v.	Derby
Manchester U.	v.	Aston Villa
Newcastle U.	v.	Blackburn
Wednesday	v.	Huddersfield
Sunderland	v.	Arsenal

## Division II.

Barnsley	v.	Grimsby
Middlesbrough	v.	Tottenham
Accrington	v.	South Shields
Ashington	v.	Nelson
Barrow	v.	Darlington
Carlisle	v.	Lincoln
Chesterfield	v.	New Brighton
Hartlepool	v.	Bradford C.
Southport	v.	Doncaster
Stockport	v.	Wigan
Tranmere	v.	Crewe

## Division III. (Northern).

Accrington	v.	South Shields
Ashington	v.	Nelson
Barrow	v.	Darlington
Carlisle	v.	Lincoln
Chesterfield	v.	New Brighton
Hartlepool	v.	Bradford C.
Southport	v.	Doncaster
Stockport	v.	Wigan
Tranmere	v.	Crewe

## Scottish League.

Aberdeen	v.	Third Lanark
Clyde	v.	Partick
Dundee	v.	St. Johnstone
Falkirk	v.	Airdrie
Hamilton	v.	Motherwell
Hibernians	v.	Hearts
Kilmarnock	v.	St. Mirren
Queen's Park	v.	Ayr
Raith	v.	Cowdenbeath
Rangers	v.	Celtic

## WEDNESDAY.

## Scottish League.

Airdrie	v.	Hamilton
Ayr	v.	Dundee
Celtic	v.	Queen's Park
Cowdenbeath	v.	Kilmarnock
Hearts	v.	Aberdeen
Motherwell	v.	Falkirk
Partick	v.	Rangers
St. Johnstone	v.	Clyde
St. Mirren	v.	Raith
Third Lanark	v.	Hibernians

## H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the Hong Kong Cricket Club's annual tennis tournament close at noon on January 19th. Forms may be obtained at the pavilion.

## CRICKET NOTES.

It was with considerable regret that I found my notes held over on Friday last and I must apologize to my readers. As Mrs. Malaprop would say, the contractions of a Vehicular Ferry are far more intricate to the public than were cricket notes! I would say more only we've got a new Editor these days and I have not yet summed up the elasticity of his lower limb.

## Last Week-end's Games.

We really got a bit of a move on with the League last Saturday though the I.R.C. and University fixture in the First Division did not come off. The H.K.C.C. fulfilled expectations by beating the C.R.C. The Chinese fielded well, and their bowling at the beginning was good, but later it fell off. Pearce, Owen Hughes, Parker and Dobbie were the principal contributors to the Club score. The C.R.C. broke down hopelessly before Dobbie and Wales, and the only bright patch was a hard hit 23 by Tai Wai Pui. One six off Dobbie was a tremendous crack, beautifully played.

The best game of the day was between the K.C.C. and the Civil Service. The latter have for years managed to do fairly well against Kowloon whatever else they may be doing against other teams. Last Saturday was no exception. Sayer and de Rome got going at once and rattled up sixty odd. They were both obviously out to get runs, and though Sayer played more "aggressive" shots in the one knock than he usually does in a season, he was playing the right game for his side. The next forty runs took some time, while Wood and Barrow settled down but the next forty after that came very quickly considering that the latter is not naturally a biter or even, I fancy, a fast scoring bat. He was caught trying to force the game and finally de Rome declared just before four o'clock with 193 up for four wickets. Wood was undefeated with an excellent 59 to his credit. It seemed on the cards that Kowloon might get the runs, but the Civil Service bowlers kept a length which kept Brace and Ramsay playing all the time. A draw was practically inevitable after the first half hour. Brace played very fine cricket for his runs, but E. F. Kincher, though he played some very nice shots, especially two lovely square cuts, was rather lucky and got for too many runs from the edge of his bat. The fielding on both sides was good, but I think the K.C.C. threw in better than their opponents.

## The Second Division.

The Indian R.C. second eleven did themselves no end of good by defeating the "Varsity" second most decisively. As far as one can see their only really dangerous competitors are the R.E. and S. A great deal depends always on whether Wynt can turn out as he should be good enough to run through most sides in the Second League. As a matter of fact H.K.C.C. second should be the strongest combination, if they continue to turn out the side with which they swamped K.C.C. II. last week. But for the bowling, it could take on most first league sides handsomely. Unfortunately for them they are a very variable side. But the Second Division is by no means won yet!

The Civil Service won a welcome victory against the Police. Their batting, rather a variable quantity, came off; and though King, who seems to bear the entire burden of his side's batting, playing a good knock, the Police could total no more than ninety. The Recreation their game comfortably against the Electric R.C. who came rather a cropper with the bat. Alves and Pinna had very good-looking bowling figures, while the latter ran up a useful score.

## Friends.

The outstanding "friendly" match was that in which the Navy took on and swamped Craigengower. Weir, Abelson and Morris all came off for the Navy, while, of their bowlers, Dalison had four for twenty and Large four for twenty-three. The Craigengower second eleven, however, won a heavy victory at the expense of the R.A.S.C.

## Schools.

The D.B.S. have been twice out lately. They drew with a scratch University eleven of Ponsonby-Fane's, having the scores tied and one wicket to fall; and they beat the R.A.M.C. comfortably. Anderson as usual did well for them with the bat and R. Lee with the ball.

## Volunteers.

The Volunteers will have to look to their laurels, as they had two sides out last Sunday and, I am told, lost both games. I certainly thought their A side should have won.

## Forthcoming Matches.

The big match that will be of most general interest to cricketers, is the Club v. Navy game on Tuesday and, I believe, Wednesday next. On paper it is a good thing for the Club, if they can turn out a side equal to the Christmas one, I see no reason why they should not. The Navy have yet to strike their true batting form but, when they do, they will be hard to beat. Whatever the result of the match may be—and I anticipate a win for the Club—it will be interesting to see who of the Navy side will get in to the United Services team against the Club at China New Year. I was discussing the side with several Service men the other day, and it will be a difficult one to pick. I rather incline (supposing all are available) to Dobbie, Mott, Goodall, Pelly, Mueson, Christian, Gaye, Large, Thorpe Baker and Wyatt, with Miles, Weir, Abelson and Dalison in the running. Large, of course, gets in as a left hander.

## Next Saturday's Games.

In the First League the I.R.C. should have the better of the game against Craigengower, while in the second Kowloon should just get home against C.S.C.C. and the Club Second against Recreation. The last match has this interest that if the Club Second are going to be in the hunt at all they have got to win nearly if not quite all of their matches outright.

And so end R. Abbit's notes for 1928. I regret, however, to inform my readers that they begin again next Friday in 1929. Otherwise I wish them a happy New Year.

R. ABBIT.

## H.K.C.C. 2ND XI. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent the Hong Kong Cricket Club 2nd XI. in the league match against Club de Recreio on the Hong Kong C.C. ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

A. H. Gillingham (Capt.), W. B. Lamont, G. E. Reid, W. V. L. Stanion, J. A. Summers, W. K. Tait, G. R. Vallack, R. H. D. Wade, E. R. West.

## THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

## AUSTRALIA'S TEAM.

## THREE CHANGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27th. The following players have been selected to represent Australia in the Third Test Match at Melbourne. The captain will be selected to-morrow.  
J. S. Ryder (Victoria).  
W. M. Woodfull (Victoria).  
A. F. Kippax (New South Wales).  
H. L. Hendry (Victoria).  
C. V. Grimmett (S. Australia).  
D. Blackie (Victoria).  
D. Bradman (New South Wales).  
Victor Richardson (S. Australia).  
R. M. Oxenham (Queensland).  
A. Beckett.  
W. A. Oldfield (N.S.W.).  
T. J. E. Andrews (N.S.W.).  
(twelfth man).

It will be seen that there has been a fairly drastic revision of the Sydney team. R. M. Oxenham is a useful all rounder and has done well in inter-state matches. Bradman who put up some useful scores in early games against Chapman's men failed at Brisbane and was dropped in favour of V. Richardson. Now he is to have another trial.

Ironmonger who bore a great part of the attack, and whose figures were as good as those of his colleagues also stands down. It is most unfortunate for Australia that Ponsford, perhaps their finest bat after Woodfull is out of things, after his mishap at Sydney, where his hand was smashed up. Kelleway and Gregory are also on the casualty list.

Since the meteoric tour of Warwick Armstrong's amazing team Gregory has never troubled English batsmen very much, but he is still a good fast bowler, a useful, hard-hitting bat and a brilliant field. His loss is not, however, as serious as that of Ponsford and Kelleway. A. Beckett is another newcomer to Test cricket and his name does not appear in Wisdens of 1928.

## NEW CRICKET RECORD.

## HUGE PARTNERSHIP FOR LAST WICKET.

## KIPPAX IN FORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27th. Playing for New South Wales against Victoria in the Sheffield Shield match, A. Kippax scored 360 not out and H. Hooker 62, and their partnership for the last wicket reached 307, a world's record in first class cricket for the last wicket.

The previous best partnership was that of A. Fielder and F. E. Woolley for Kent against Worcestershire in 1900. These two batsmen put on 235 runs.

Although some details remain to be settled, there is every prospect of negotiations resulting in the big combine yet formed of British film companies. The proposed combine is between Gaumont British Pictures Corporation and the Standard Film Company, for whose shares Gaumont made an offer which is understood to have been accepted. The total capital of the combine is estimated at \$14,000,000. The new merger will give an overwhelming predominance among British film companies to Gaumont-British, which, with the Denham circuit, at present has control of about 180 cinemas, including the Astoria, Capitol, Palladium and Maric Arch in London. The Provincial Cinematograph Theatres circuit, which is associated with the Standard Film Company, and includes the New Gallery, the Tivoli, and the big cinema at present being built in Pimlico, will add another 110, making 300 in all. The amalgamation will provide Gaumont with commanding key-theatres in every important provincial as well as metropolitan area.

# FRY'S

# CARTETS

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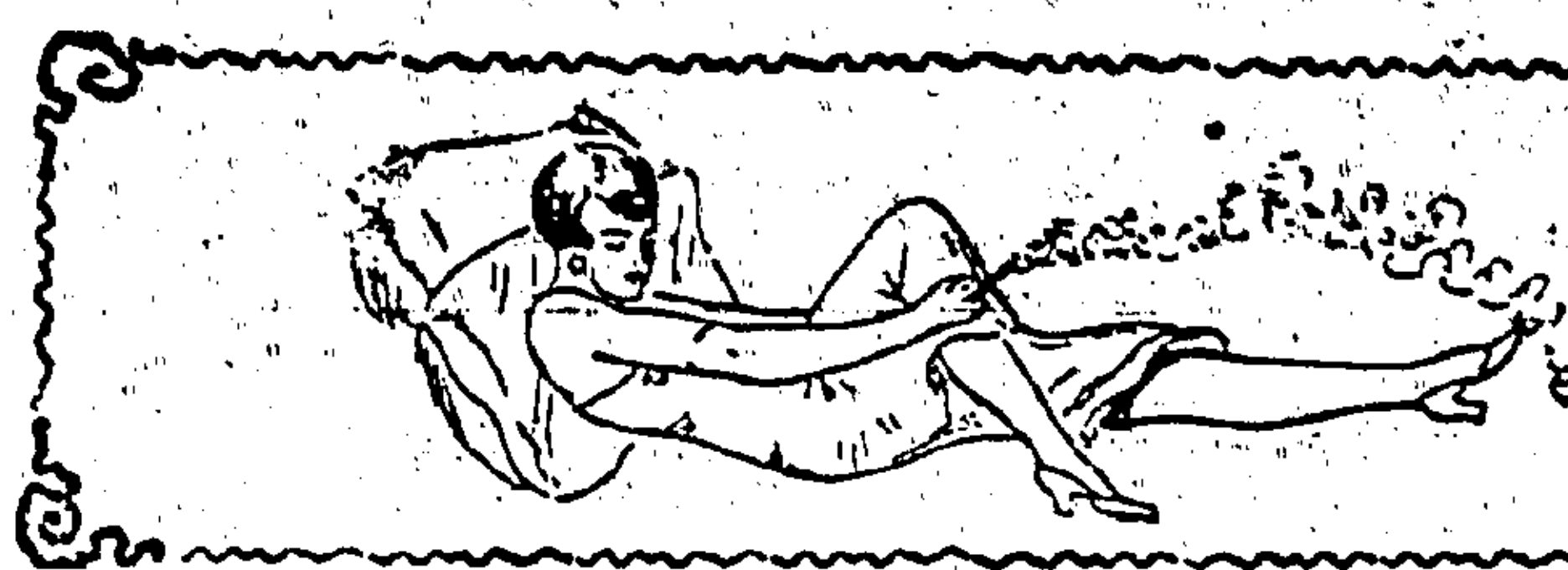
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### THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

FROCKS OF GOLD, SILVER AND TULLE.

A GLIMPSE IN LANE, CRAWFORD'S WARDROBES.

The dancing dresses for this Christmas season are as delightful and fairylike as the spangled waxen beauty which is generally perched high on the top of a Christmas tree. Gold, silver, and tulle are allied in gowns which have struck a very happy compromise between the rather demure Victorian styles and the light hearted Columbine of Christmas caravals.

Their lines are long, and often a lame slip gently outlines the form, while over it is a bouffant floating gown of fine tulle. The gold or silver appears too on the corsage, often as a fairly tight fitting corselet of lace rather like chain mail. For example, there is a dress of deep orchid red tulle over gold lame, with a gold lace bolero or corselet which is cut top and bottom into vandyke points. At the

top there are but two points, one running up to each shoulder, while at the hips there are seven or eight from under which escapes the fullness of the skirt.

A somewhat similar effect is gained by the use of lime green georgette over a silver lame slip, but instead of silver lace the georgette has been trimmed with sprays of applique flat green velvet flowers and silver thread. The flowers are lightly jeweled with diamante.

See green tulle is made with silver lace on the bodice and worn over a silk slip of a slightly deeper tone. Another lovely dress is of pale orchid tulle and has a trimming of gold lace on the corsage. The skirt is set with tiny frills arranged in deep vandyke points; and the gown is accompanied by a large scarf of tulle.

### ROUND THE TOWN.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FROM  
LOCAL SHOPS.

Exquisite Stockings.

The most perfect and desirable chifon stockings, cobweb fine and yet scientifically made, are to be found at Au Petit Louvre. They came from France and have the new slipper heel.

New Shawls.

The PIONEER SILK STORE showed me yesterday some delightful new shawls which are very easy to wear. They are made of silk and are cut in a large semi-circle which is edged with a deep silk fringe. Outlining the shape is a printed border of flowers like the familiar Haori coat patterns. I saw one which I liked particularly in a soft sea green which had a design of chrysanthemums in pastel blues and pinks.

Two or three more of those attractive shawl haori coats have just arrived. Among them are some in which the shawl is of the dominant colour of the printed design on the black coat.

Undies And Stockings.

Among other things which I found in the PIONEER SILK STORE were a new consignment of Shanghai silk embroidered underwear, in some very pleasing new designs and McCallum stockings. The latter are excellent for general use at this season as they are of a fairly heavy weight and are very strongly made. I also noticed 34 colours in chifon brocade, velvet and some new metallic lace in gold, silver, and black and silver which is 18 inches wide, a very useful width for making evening dresses.

For Evening Wear.

PAMELA tells me that she is expecting this week new evening and afternoon dresses, hats and bags. These are all to be something very special for the winter season, and at various prices.

### BETTY'S WINTER COAT.



Pale green cloth is suggested for the little coat, which is intended for small girls from two to eight years of age, and a smart wide cap to match makes an attractive ensemble. Any coating material of not too heavy make may, however, be used.

If 54-inch wide material is bought, the coat, for the eight-year-old, could be cut from 1 1/2 yards of cloth.

### LAVISH POCKET COMBS.

Jewelled rings or circlets of lapis lazuli, jade, or coral make effective fasteners to the new pocket combs. The combs are of tortoiseshell to match the caps, to which a ring is attached. You can see any number of examples at Lane, Crawford's in the perfumery department.

### FROM NOON TO NIGHT.

The big dressmaking houses are concentrating on the afternoon frock in a way they have not done for years. The lines it has chosen to follow and the fabrics in which it prefers to be made at the moment, make a welcome change from the ultra-sporting effect we all endeavoured to achieve a little time ago.

It is true that there was a great deal of charm about those severe boyish cloths, if they were worn by slim well-made figures. But there is also a great deal of charm about these graceful draperies and supple fabrics we may now put on before or after luncheon and live in until it is time to change for dinner. Moreover, the habit of changing out of the tailor-made or the sports suit and coat into an afternoon frock is very much better for the life of the clothes we wear in the mornings.

can you find a frock which will consent to a hurried packing with such complete unconcern, which will meet so many doubtful "to-dress-or-not-to-dress" evening occasions with such diplomacy, and yet refrain from looking self-conscious in the afternoon? Black lace and navy blue lace are among the two best colours to choose for autumn and winter afternoons, and brown can be unusually distinguished in the company of shining hair and a very good complexion.

There is, for example, Au Petit Louvre, a charming ensemble of Joffe blue georgette and lace, the latter forming the bodice, which is made a little more formal by the addition of encrusted strappings of the georgette. The skirt, of the latter material, is made up of tiny frills.

Blonde silk lace again is allied with georgette, the silk being used for two deep "tucks" at the hip line, and for the double vandyked hem.

Soft satin is always happy with furs and pearls, shaded lights and long crelases.

### THE BOON OF THE AFTER NOON FROCK.

Silk marocain and crepe remaine, are particularly good for dresses that may have to get up early and bear up during all the activities of the day in which there is neither time nor opportunity for going home to change.

They will even see you through an informal restaurant dinner adequately; probably because they are both so clever about looking dignified without looking dull, and so easily persuaded to look smart with the assistance of bias bands or a paste buckle, cleverly placed pleats, or an unusual neckline, and an irreproachable hat.

In the same delightful little shop I found a dress of cinnamon georgette and satin, the latter being used fairly lavishly for trimming and strengthening bands. The skirt shows the revival of a very happy fashion being covered with silk fringe.

For those who still hanker after the sports mode are softly feminine jumper suits of printed silk or foularde; one I saw was carried out in navy and grey, the jumper being spotted with the two colours and the skirt plain navy.

## The WOMAN'S PAGE

### CHRISTMAS PARTY FROCK.



This little afternoon frock would look charming in printed velvet or silk, and should be provided with matching knickerbockers.

Twice the man  
he was —  
thanks to

**BOVRIL**

### EVERY WOMAN'S JOY.

ANGORA FELT AND PLAIN  
BUCKLES IN THE NEW  
MILLINERY MODE.

Over one hundred hats, I believe, arrived late this week chez Felix. When I looked in yesterday the shelves were crowded with felts of all colours, although it did seem as if browns, greens, and madonna blues predominated, and there were, of course, a number of hats in the new Persian red.

At a casual glance you would say that the most stylish trimming is a plain, even in some cases quite severe, gold buckle, which generally fastens back some part of the brim. It may hold the trimming band or quill of felt but it always seems to have some definite use. That is an important point to observe in the new season's fashion.

Trimming particularly on hats has a definite reason for its existence. Anything that is added for no reason is in bad taste, although it does not follow that the reason is an obvious one. Often the correct placing of a buckle or a bow completes the line of the hat and balances it when worn.

Looking more closely at these new hats in Felix I found that many of them are very elaborately cut. The effect is always simple but it may be obtained by joining together as many as eight or nine pieces each of which are narrowly edged with kid or velvet. There is a neat beige felt turban shape, for instance, which is trimmed by the overlapping edges of the pieces of which it is made, each edge being bound with gold kid.

Gold, of course, is playing an important part in all dress nowadays, and it is very usual to find gold hat trimming in the form of buckles, stitchery or a lame underbrim. As an example of the latter there is a very smart hat in fine black felt which is turned sharply up over one eye to show a gold lame facing.

Besides the felts a number of more dressy afternoon hats have arrived.

### Au Petit Louvre

AFTERNOON GOWNS of  
DISTINCTION and CHARM.

from MAISON BRAND of Oxford Street  
LONDON and PARIS.

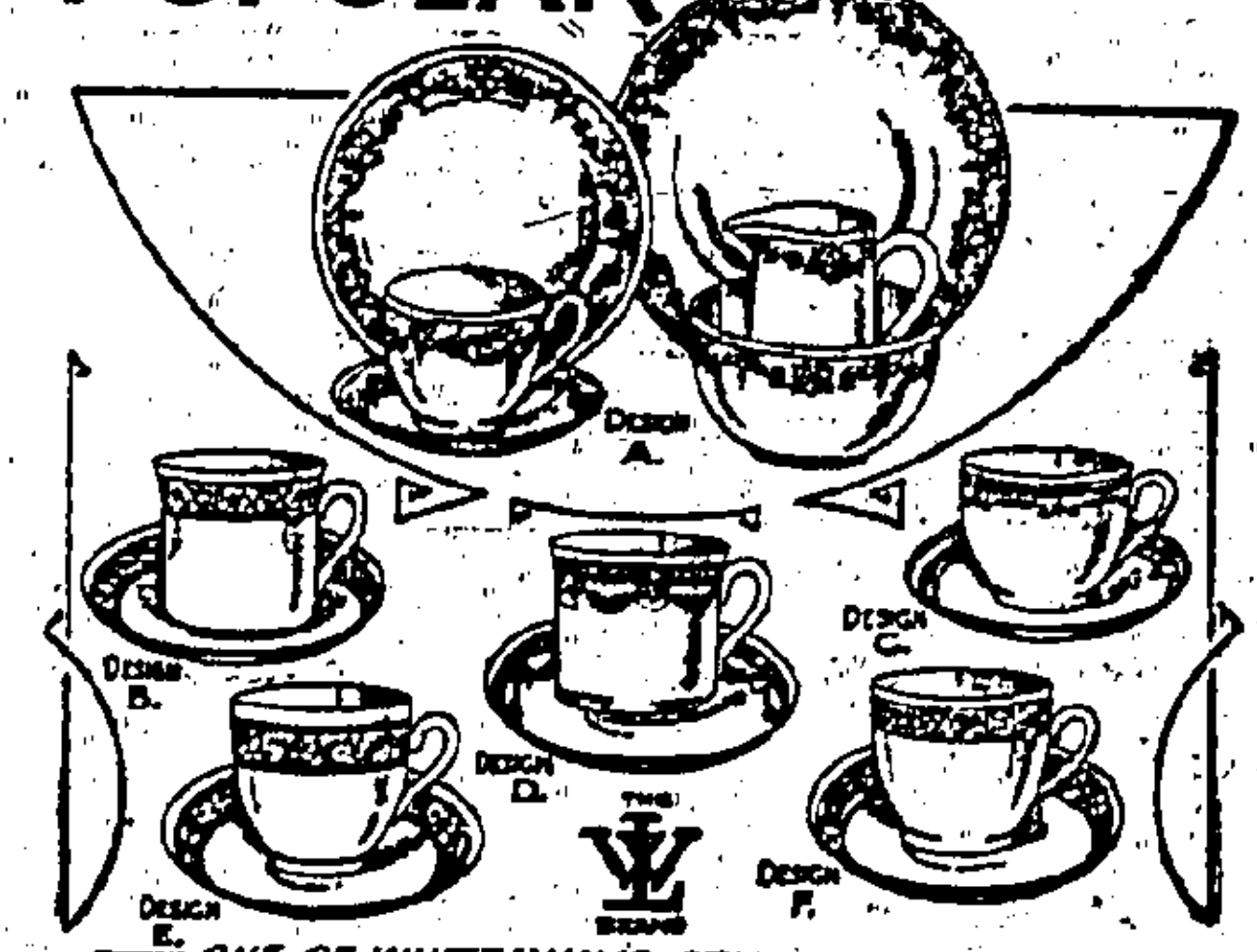
### FELIX

A large collection of  
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
has just arrived  
Smart Afternoon and Evening Frocks  
at reasonable prices.

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THE  
"POPULAR" TEA SET



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WONDERFUL VALUE.

Made by a famous Staffordshire pottery in six distinct designs that cover every range of taste.  
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B.—Alternate Black and White panels with flowers.  
C.—A neat design in Old Gold.  
D.—Narrow Blue and Yellow border with Pink garlands.  
E.—A delightful arrangement in Black & Pink.  
F.—A mosaic design of great charm.

STANDARD  
VALUE  
PRICE

**\$7.50**

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.  
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

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SHAWL-HAORI COATS**

AND

**McCALLUM STOCKINGS?**

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Metal Lace.







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Pros. Hayes...Sun. Jan. 27, 8 a.m.

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Pros. Tait...Jan. 1st, 6 p.m.  
Pros. McKinley...Jan. 15th, 6 p.m.  
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having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified that their Goods are being  
landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company's Godowns at Kow-  
loon, where Delivery may be obtained  
as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Goods not cleared by 1st January,  
1929, will be subject to Rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by  
us in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Con-  
signees and the Company's Surveyors,  
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10  
a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.  
All Claims must be presented within  
Ten days of the Steamship's arrival here,  
after which date they cannot be  
recognized.  
No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns.  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.  
Hong Kong, 26th Dec., 1928. [7144]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.  
Hong Kong Observatory, Dec. 27th.  
Previous Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 1 p.m.  
Barometer... 30.05 30.12 30.08  
Temperature... 66 64 69  
Humidity... 61 70 68  
Wind... E E E  
Direction... E E E  
Force... 4 3 4  
Weather... B O B  
Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00  
Highest open-air Temperature, 26th: 66  
Lowest open-air Temperature, 27th: 63  
B=Blue sky; O=Cloudy; D=Drizzle;  
F=Fog; L=Lightning;  
M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing  
showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.  
From Dec. 23th, 1928, to Jan. 3rd, 1929  
HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.  
Day of Month. Day of Month. Day of Month. Day of Month.  
Time. Time. Time. Time.  
Height. Height. Height. Height.  
Fri. 28 11 47 4 47 0 3  
Sat. 29 10 42 4 3 0 3  
Sun. 30 10 44 4 3 0 3  
Mon. 31 11 33 4 4 0 3  
Tues. 1 10 25 4 4 0 3  
Wed. 2 11 18 4 3 0 3  
Thurs. 3 11 44 4 3 0 3

## YACHTS' RACE TO MACAO.

CHINESE JUNKS OPEN FIRE ON ONE OF THEM.

LA CIGALE RETURNS FIRST.

The annual yacht race to Macao was marred by an unpleasant incident, one of them being fired upon by a Chinese junk. Ten yachts started out on Boxing Day from Murray Pier at 7.30 a.m. They made a good start with a fresh breeze blowing from East, spinnakers being set to starboard. Eight of the fleet went by Capstun, and two elected to take the Southern course. The wind kept well but when nearing Macao it became lighter. The two shells which went by the Southern course made good time. La Cigale rounded at about 1.48 p.m. being closely followed by Norseman. The last boat of the fleet did not round the mark till later than five o'clock in the afternoon.

One of the yachts, believed to be the Wanderer, was said to have been fired at by rifles from a junk. It occurred when she was approaching close to some fishing "stake". The Chinese crew of the yacht hailed the junk in Chinese and after this the firing ceased.

The First Boat In.

Ten boats finished the course in the following order on corrected time:

Time	Corrected Elapsed
1st La Cigale	30.26.35
2nd U and I	30.33.01
3rd Lady Jean	30.43.03
4th Typhoon	31.34.08
5th Queen Bee	31.42.01
6th Norseman	32.10.21
7th Aruma	32.08.33
8th Curlew	32.13.06
9th Feathers	32.53.48
10th Wanderer	32.02.49

The Competitors.

The competing yachts with their crews were as follows:

La Cigale, Mr. F. P. Lenfestey and Mr. N. V. A. Croucher.

U and I, Mr. H. S. Rouse, Captain A. W. Davison, Captain Aikman, Mr. P. Sinclair, Mr. J. L. Adams, and Mr. E. B. Reed.

Norseman, Mr. C. L. Edwards and Mr. E. G. Russell.

Typhoon, Mr. G. J. Gandy and an officer of H.M.S. Hermes.

Queen Bee, Major Miles, Lieut. Commander Illingworth R.N., and Mrs. Illingworth.

Lady Jean, Mr. H. J. Pearce and Mr. R. S. W. Paterson.

Aruma, Mr. D. A. McLaren, Mr. J. S. Scott Elliott and Lieut. Commander Abel Smith (H.M.S. Hermes).

Curlew, Dr. Nicholson and Captain Payton Reid.

Feathers, Mr. J. Greig, R.E., and Mr. Martin, R.E.

Wanderer, Mr. C. E. L. Grist, Mr. F. Nicholson and Mr. G. G. S. Thomson.

MODERN AFGHANISTAN.

KING'S PLAN FOR REFORMS.

News from Afghanistan nowadays is far more reliable than was the case some years ago when meagre messages of important events in Kabul were brought to India by traders who crossed the Khyber Pass into Peshawar. Much of the news in those days had little foundation in fact, and many reports were highly coloured before they reached the outside world.

At times have changed and it is now possible to learn something of the drastic steps King Amanullah is taking to reorganize the country on Western lines.

Military Reforms.

Since his return from Europe the King has lost no time in reorganizing the Army, and already officers have been engaged from Turkey, while a number of suitable Afghans have been sent to Russia, Turkey and other countries. Twenty officers will shortly be despatched to England in order to study aviation; 25 officers have been sent to Russia, 15 to France and 25 to Italy. Artillery instructors have been engaged from Italy.

Air Corps Formed.

An Air Department has also been formed and airplanes procured. A number of airfields are under construction, while a repair workshop has been installed. Rifles, machine-guns, field and mountain guns, and aircraft guns, armoured cars, etc., have been purchased, and it is estimated that in the last four years, eight times the number of rifles and sixteen times the number of guns have been collected.

Industrial Studies.

In foreign affairs the King has ordered reorganization on the European model of his Ministry, which is to send 15 students to Baku to learn the working of oil mines. The Ministry is also to send a few thousand youths of Afghanistan to Europe for employment by factories on a mere subsistence allowance.

(Continued on next Column).

## "THE DIVINE WOMAN."

GRETA GARBO IN A NEW ROLE.

GOOD ACTING WASTED.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Greta Garbo once more shows herself an accomplished actress in her latest film, "The Divine Woman," which is now being shown at the Queen's Theatre. Her first big picture was, I believe, "The Temptress," in which she played a very difficult rôle with quite unusual skill. It was a difficult rôle because there was so little which she was actually required to do, and yet the whole story hinged round her, and round the tragic effect which her beauty had on men who came into contact with her. Since then Miss Garbo has appeared in several films of considerably less merit in which she has had nothing to do except be alluring in rather an unpleasant fashion, and many people have forgotten "The Temptress" were beginning to think that her talent began and ended in her ability to play the "Sinking Siren."

But "The Divine Woman" tells a very different story. In it she is an exceedingly temperamental girl whose changes of temper are as sudden as April weather. She storms, smiles, coaxes, sulks, and is never the same for more than two minutes together. Besides this Miss Garbo has to show the heroine's transition from an ignorant, excitable girl to a pampered and wilful actress who is the darling of the public. All of this needs acting and Miss Garbo does what is required of her with truly astonishing skill and force. Lowell Sherman as the theatrical producer who introduces "Marianne" to the public is also very good and though Lars Hanson is not very happy cast as the soldier lover "Lucien," in certain scenes he is a very real and tragic figure.

The pity of it is that with so much good acting the story and the production are so poor. The story is a not very credible version of a hackneyed situation. "Marianne" (Greta Garbo) is the unacknowledged daughter of a French society woman, is brought up on a farm, and subsequently becomes a washer woman in Paris. A theatrical producer for whom she washes is taken with her beauty and high spirits and makes her into an actress. In the meanwhile she has met and loved a soldier who is at the time when "Marianne" chance comes, in prison for having stolen a dress for her.

Although she lives with the producer and gets everything in the way of adulation that an actress can demand, "Marianne" still cherishes the memory of her soldier, and when he is released she breaks her contract in order to look for him. Despite her fame, within a very short time she is on the verge of starvation and tries to commit suicide. When in hospital her soldier lover comes to her and the last scene shows them united and happy on a little farm.

So much for the story of which the improbabilities are all too glaring. To make matters worse it is told in a jerky and unconvincing manner. Tricks of lighting, and of irritating series of symbolic sequences which rush you from one scene to another, seem to have been the producers' chief concern. But despite this there is something in "The Divine Woman" to make it well worth seeing and there are scenes which will remain in your mind as being unusually good. As a piece of emotional acting and character drawing it would be hard to better Miss Garbo's performance.

The Parisian Revue had a complete change of programme yesterday giving a series of songs and ballets entitled "24 Hours," which was very well received by the audience. The company is excellently trained and their performance is both in conception and execution far above the usual standard of a cinema "extra turn."

Telegraph lines connecting Afghanistan with foreign countries are to be completed as soon as possible.

Old beliefs and prejudices die hard in a country like Afghanistan and it was to be expected that King Amanullah would meet with some opposition to his programme for modernizing and civilizing the country. Kazi Abdul Rahman Baktuli, who was arrested long with the Pir Sahib of Shorabazar, for opposing certain reforms has been executed at Kabul.

Military Religionists.

In this connection it is interesting to note that military officers and military people cannot now become pirs (holy men) or followers of pirs. If they do so without permission they will be punished. The King has also promised to see that the number of corrupt officials is diminished as far as possible, and it is evident that he will not allow the priesthood to stand in the way of the coming reforms.

## DRAMA FOR JUVENILES.

A RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT.

Realism for children! Ring out little Cinderella, Alice in Wonderland, and Peter Pan! Ring in social problems, the storm and stress of life, real characters who produce real tears and laughter!

"Such in essence are the guiding principles of the State Pedagogical Theatre, in many ways the most interesting of several theatrical groups in Moscow playing exclusively for children."

"We do not believe any longer," the director of this theatre, Vladimir Filippov, told the United Press correspondent in Moscow, "in feeding children's minds with candy and ice-cream all the time. We want to give them, intellectually speaking, a more solid diet, so that instead of growing thin and shallow they may acquire depth and strength for the life ahead of them."

The repertoire of the theatre is therefore as suitable for grown-ups as it is for children; perhaps, some might say, more so. The correspondent sat among about 800 boys and girls, some of them as young as 7 or 8, through two performances, a social drama and a classic comedy. Both were "grown-up" in content and realistic in production. In neither of them was any effort made to "play down" to the children.

But concessions to the tender years of the spectators have been made. In the first place, the acting and the costumes were sufficiently exaggerated (in the comedy sufficiently grotesque) to make them more easily understood by youngsters—and for that matter by elders. Children, as Filippov explained, react more sharply to the life around them, and the theatre falls in line with this fact by underlining characters and settings. In the second place, the children who appear in the play are made the centre of interest, instead of merely subordinate characters as in theatre for grown-ups. This, too, corresponds to the children's view of life.

Aside from these points, however, the plays are mature in every way. The finest artists do the stage-acts. Some of the country's best actors play the rôles. And the whole performance is co-ordinated on an artistic scale worthy of Stanislavsky.

Filippov admitted freely that some objections are occasionally raised on the ground that the plays are "too emotional" for children, stir them too deeply for their years. He denied this emphatically.

It does children no harm at all," he claimed, "to laugh heartily. Neither does it do them any harm to weep heartily. The emotions, too, must be kept active. Of course, we keep this theory within reasonable limits. We do not, for example, show scenes of tragedy or violence on the stage, although we do not hesitate to show that there are such things off-stage. Also, we study the reactions of our audience with scientific precision and adapt our work accordingly."

The social drama was "Chorni Yar" a depicted current life in a peasant village. Essentially it is the story of the struggle between the forces of private greed and old superstition against the new Soviet enlightenment. But the moral is contained in a play packed tight with action, even melodramatic in spots, and the youngsters were intensely interested from beginning to end.

Their sympathy was directed primarily upon a young Communist, of 18 or 19 years, who worked with certain of his elders to expose a grafting Soviet official and to confound a village "magician." The boy's enemies try to get him out of the way by drowning, and the crime keeps the young audience rigid with fear and sympathy. Their joy, however, when in the following act he is saved and with him the honour of the village is compensation for those tragic moments.

The comedy was Gogol's famous "Marriage," in which a group of men, mostly charlatans, scheme to obtain the hand of an over-buxom and over-vain young lady. They are all more interested in the dowry than the lady, and in Gogol's hands become a mirror for the frailties and ironies of life. While not decorated in any way, the play is yet so simplified in the acting by means of emphasis, musical accompaniment and grotesque costume—that it is made perfectly clear to the children, and perfectly fascinating for their elders.

All of this, of course, is a long distance from the old-fashioned children's show, based on fairy tales. It is realism as only Russians can portray it. But the children seemed not at all oppressed by this fact. "The Marriage" kept them roaring with laughter for hours.

"There is infinitely more satisfaction in acting for children than for grown-ups," one of the actors, still in his "Chorni Yar" costume and whiskers, told this writer. "You can't lie to children. They immediately detect it when you're playing false to your rôle. They give the artist the real thrill of his life—a naive understanding."

Others in the cast agreed that they prefer to work for children.

(Continued on next Column).

## KOWLOON TONG DOG-OWNERS.

SUBSCRIBE TO WATCHMAN'S ASSOCIATION OR BE FINED.

A number of dog-owners, living at Kowloon Tong, were summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton for keeping their dogs without a license and allowing the animals to be abroad without muzzles.

The first defendant, of No. 130, Kowloon Tong, who was summoned on both counts, produced a license for his dog, and said that his animal was not in the highway; but in the garden. The defendant called his gardener who stated that the dog was actually in the garden having just had its bath.

The Magistrate remarked that there seemed to be a confiction of testimony, but dismissed the summonses, and remarked on the carelessness of the constable who had summoned the defendant on the first count.

The occupier of No. 143, Kowloon Tong, was also summoned for the same offences, but pleaded guilty to not having a license for his dog, and was fined \$4.

An Indian constable having given evidence that the defendant's dog was in the highway, the defendant was about to question him about a certain Indian Watchman's Association, when the Magistrate asked the defendant what that had to do with the case.

The defendant replied that it was a peculiar fact that residents of Kowloon Tong, who did not subscribe to the Association were being singled out for summonses.

The constable denied all knowledge of the Association, but Sgt. Cordeaux told the Magistrate that he had received information about the allegation, and would make enquiries.

The defendant then called his amah who testified that the dog was in the garden, and the Magistrate dismissed the summons.

A Subscriber.

A third householder was summoned for allowing his dog to be out without a muzzle. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$4. The Magistrate remarked that it was very honest of the defendant to admit the charge as he had every chance of getting out of it.

His Worship: Do you keep an Indian watchman?

Defendant: No, but I subscribe towards the cost of the watchmen of Kowloon Tong.

Several other Kowloon Tong residents were also summoned on similar offences and, pleading guilty, were each fined \$4.

SURPLUS WOMEN IN GREECE.

ATHENS.

The present day sisters of Venus are maintaining the supremacy of women in Greece. The last census showed a total population of 6,204,684, listing 3,123,449 women and 3,081,235 men, thus giving woman a majority of 42,214.

Perhaps the most unique feature of the Pedagogical Theatre is the effort to gauge the emotional response of the audience scientifically. Trained teachers and psychologists sit in the audiences and record the behavior of the children, their laughs and comments and applause as well as their signs of disapproval. On the basis of these observations charts are drawn up which show the reaction of various age-groups to the play. When necessary the acting is revised to meet the needs of the children. For audiences of different ages it is differently acted.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES.

THE Steamship "RANGELIS" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd January, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hong Kong.

Claims against the Steamship must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of the Steamship, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th Dec., 1928. [7148]

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SAARLAND" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamship's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 31st December, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th Dec., 1928. [7147]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KALYAN."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 22nd DECEMBER, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND NTRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed, unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamship.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriters on or before 12th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 24th Dec., 1928. [7140]

KORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "MAIN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on the 31st of December, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for Countersignature.

MEIERS & CO., Agents.

KORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 26th Dec., 1928. [7146]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMOHE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd January, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. God



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHONG" On 28th Dec.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHEKIANG" On 28th Dec.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW" On 30th Dec.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNEY	"LUCHOW" On 30th Dec.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 1st Jan.	3 p.m.
WIMBORNE, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KEIOH" On 1st Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG" On 2nd Jan.	4 p.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"HUPPE" On 2nd Jan.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" On 3rd Jan.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG" On 4th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUITYANG" On 5th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN" On 6th Jan.	11 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"AN HUI" On 6th Jan.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHINWUA" On 13th Jan.	Noon

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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STAMPS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
"TAIPING" ...	4th January, 1929	11th January, 1929
"CHANGTE" ...	8th February, "	15th February, "
"TAIPING" ...	15th March, "	18th March, "
"CHANGTE" ...	8th April, "	18th April, "

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AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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S.S. "ROMANUS" ...	11th January
S.S. "AUTOLYCHUS" ...	8th February

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TC

BOSTON

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S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ...	31st December
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ...	28th January, 1929

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CHEMUNCEAUX ... 1st Jan. 1929	D'ARTAGNAN ... 1st Jan. 1929
ATHOS II ... 15th Jan. "	SPHINX ... 15th Jan. "
D'ARTAGNAN ... 29th Jan. "	G. METZINGER ... 29th Jan. "
SPHINX ... 12th Feb. "	PAUL LEBON ... 12th Feb. "
G. METZINGER ... 26th Feb. "	ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Feb. "
PAUL LEBON ... 12th Mar. "	PORTHOUS ... 12th Mar. "
ANDRE LEBON ... 26th Mar. "	CHEMUNCEAUX ... 26th Mar. "
PORTHOUS ... 9th Apr. "	ATHOS II ... 9th Apr. "

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port Said, or DUESSCH, COMMERCIAL LINE For DUESSCH via Port Said, Oran, Ombelak, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Amsterdam).

For Full Particulars, apply to - Cie des Messageries Maritimes, 2, Queen's Building, Telephone: C. 351 and 740.

## Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

### ARRIVALS.

December 28th.

Anking, British str., 3,047 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Amoy, with 273 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—B. & S.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Larter, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

Mandarin, Japanese str., 2,657 tons, Capt. T. Kamei, from Miki, which port she left on December 21st, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok.—Standard Oil Co.

Yei-jun, Japanese str., 1,284 tons, Capt. R. Taketomi, from Dairen, which port she left on December 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—M.B.K.

December 27th.

Bengalis, Dutch str., 4,155 tons, Capt. J. F. Strackenbrock, from Los Angeles, which port she left on December 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A28.—J.C.J.L.

Limchow, French str., 1,416 tons, Capt. P. B. Morgan, from Hoilow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Sing Kee.

Luchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. R. A. Umpleby, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Mito Maru, Japanese str., 4,357 tons, Capt. T. Kurita, from Singapore, which port she left on December 20th, with iron bars, etc., lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Nagato Maru, Japanese str., 5,900 tons, Capt. I. Fukase, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,376 tons, Capt. Engesth, from Saigon, which port she left on December 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Fau Yuen Hong.

### CLEARANCES.

December 27th.

Bourbon, for Haiphong.  
Cremier, for Swatow.  
Deli Maru, for Swatow.  
Hydrangea, for Swatow.  
Kwangchow, for Swatow.  
Luchow, for Canton.  
Martaban, for Port Kemble.  
Nagato Maru, for Singapore.  
Nerdanger, for San Pedro.  
Prominent, for Saigon.  
Shansi, for Shanghai.  
Talamba, for Singapore.  
Yat Shing, for Canton.

### SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. Duisburg (H.A.L.) left Shanghai on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., and is due here this (Friday) morning.  
The P. & O. s.s. Khyber, from Hong Kong, arrived at Marseilles on December 23rd, at 9 a.m.

### DISOBEYING A MASTER'S ORDERS.

TWELVE SCOTTISH SEAMEN BEFORE MARINE COURT.

DISCONTENT ON S.S. DARCOILA.

Twelve seamen of the British steamer Darcoila, were before the Marine Magistrate, Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., for disobeying the orders of the master, Captain John Ferguson on December 26th. The seamen charged were: William Burt, James McNally, Hendy Christie, Alec Faulmeyer, Charles Glendenning, Robert Jemison, Alexander Fisher, John Sellers, George Davidson, Angus Beaton, Alfred Aries (aged 17, cabin boy), and John Pickett, all seamen and firemen of Scotland.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared on behalf of the Master of the Darcoila and Mr. C. A. S. Russ who represented the twelve defendants, entered a plea of "not guilty."

### An Unhappy Ship.

The master of the Darcoila in evidence said that he intended to put to sea on December 26th, but at 12.30 p.m. the crew refused to proceed. He ordered them again at 1.30 p.m. but they refused to work, in consequence of which the ship was delayed. Witness said that the men had a grievance which he could not consider to be correct or just. There had been discontent amongst the crew for some time.

In reply to Mr. Russ, the witness agreed that the crew had made consistent complaints of bullying by the Master, but he denied that the food was "rotten." His had been an unhappy ship for some time, and the defendants had a complaint which they wanted to have investigated before proceeding to sea, and which they insisted on having settled before they would leave.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton asked for an adjournment until this morning at 11 a.m. which was granted.

### AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 21, BRIDE LANE, E.C.4, is constantly receiving Enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding Suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

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This Service is offered to our Readers without charge and, of course, no obligation is incurred on either side.

The Required Information should be sent to the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD, 11, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

### VESSLS EXPECTED.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malacca Maru, to-day.  
Kashima Maru, to-day.  
Katori Maru, to-day.  
Rangoon Maru, to-day.  
Takaka Maru, to-day.  
Tamba Maru, to-morrow.  
Tenyo Maru, Dec. 30th.  
Toyooka Maru, Dec. 30th.  
Yamagata Maru, Dec. 30th.  
Kamakura Maru, Jan. 4th.  
Suwa Maru, Jan. 6th.  
Penang Maru, Jan. 10th.  
Atsuta Maru, Jan. 11th.  
Anyo Maru, Jan. 13th.  
Durban Maru, Jan. 13th.  
Kawachi Maru, Jan. 14th.  
Matsuyo Maru, Jan. 14th.  
Tatsuno Maru, Jan. 15th.  
Fushimi Maru, Jan. 20th.  
Akita Maru, Jan. 21st.  
Kashima Maru, Jan. 25th.  
Bingo Maru, Jan. 29th.  
Atago Maru, Jan. 30th.  
Ceylon Maru, Jan. 30th.  
Korea Maru, Feb. 4th.

Princes Line.

Royal Prince, Dec. 31st.

Japanese Prince, Jan. 26th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Ceylon, to-day.

With Wilhelmssen, Oslo.

Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.

Thalatta, Jan. 10th.

Tennessee, Jan. 30th.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise	Sunset
Today	7.02 a.m.	5.48 p.m.
To-morrow	7.02	5.48
Sunday	7.02	5.49

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If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPKANG" "YATSHING" "HANGSANG" "WAISHING"	Satur., 29th Dec., at 4 p.m. Wed., 2nd Jan., at 7 a.m. Sun., 6th Jan., at 7 a.m. Wed., 9th Jan., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "FOOKSANG"	Wed., 2nd Jan., at 7 a.m. Thurs., 10th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri., 4th Jan., at 3 p.m. Wed., 9th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Fri., 11th Jan., at 3 p.m. Fri., 18th Jan., at 3 p.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Tues., 1st Jan., at 9 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI WEI	"CHIPSHING"	Satur., 29th Dec., at Noon

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Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	(via Oran)	6th Feb., "
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" ...	(via Oran)	6th March, "
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ...	(via Oran)	15th Feb., "
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ...	(via Oran)	15th Feb., "

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	2nd Jan., 1929
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ...	7th Jan., "
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" ...	31st Jan., "
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ...	15th Feb., "
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ...	15th Feb., "

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### NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE: -

Freight M.S. "Koenigsberg" ...	departure	28th Dec.
Pass. M.S. "FULDA" ...	departure	12th Jan.
Freight M.S. "Bismarck" ...	departure	21st Jan.
Freight M.S. "Main" ...	departure	31st Jan.
Pass. M.S. "TRIEM" ...	departure	9th Feb.
Freight M.S. "Anhalt" ...	departure	21st Feb.

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Pass. S.S. "TRIEM" ...	due here	13th Jan.
Freight S.S. "Lahn" ...	due here	30th Jan.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ...	due here	10th Feb.
Freight S.S. "Goettingen" ...	due here	28th Feb.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	due here	13th Mar.

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HAICHING	Friday, the 4th Jan., at 2 p.m.

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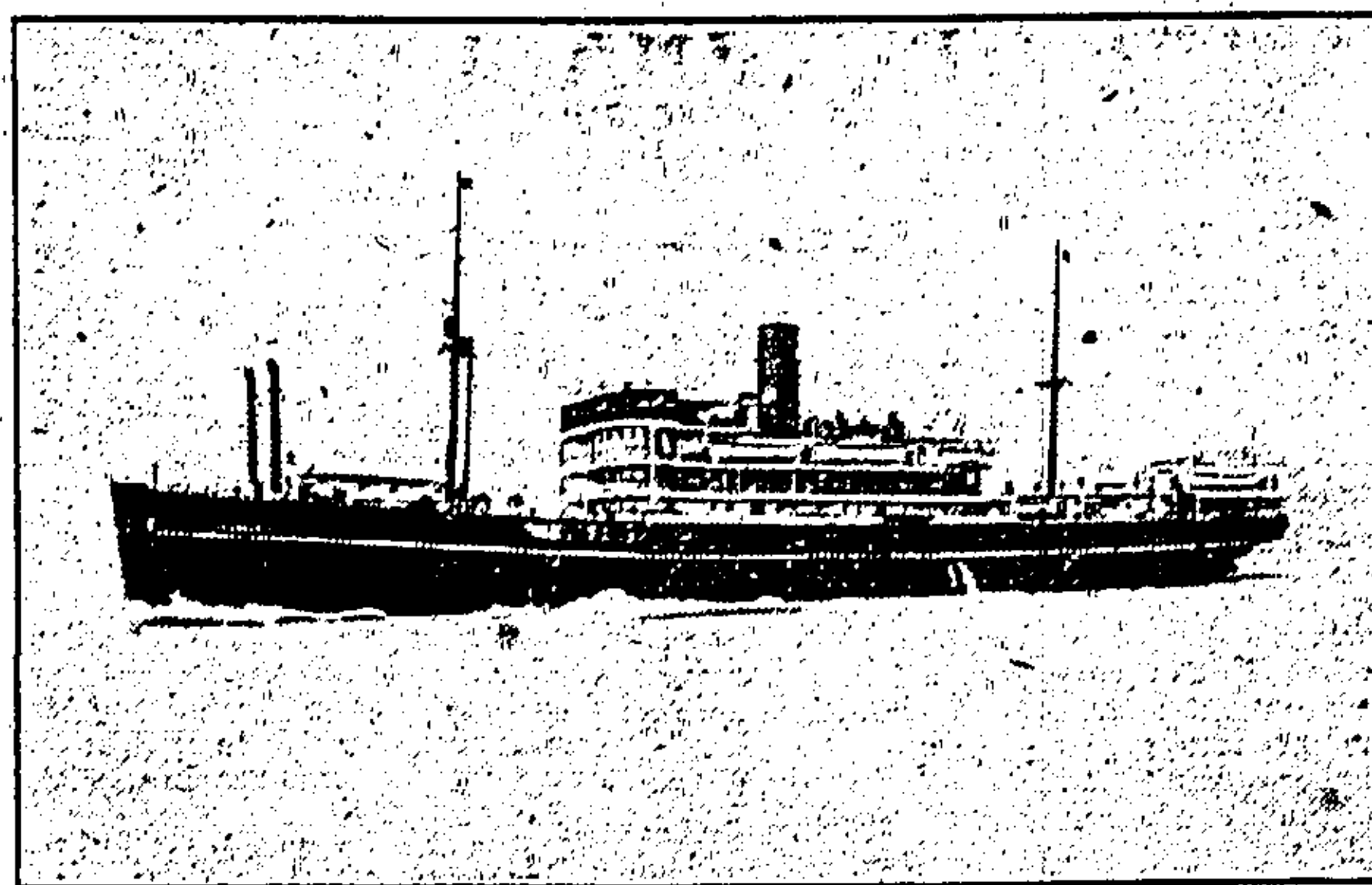
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